15/4/35

CITY OF ABERDEEN.

REPORT

BY

JAMES CUMMING, Chief Sanitary Inspector,

For the Year ended 31st December, 1934.

DAIRY 1812

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Introductory,	1
Complaints,	2
Drainage,	2
Fishers' Squares, Footdee,	2
Sanitary Conveniences, &c. used in common,	3
Housing -	
Number of new Houses,	6
Overcrowding,	7
Tents and Vans,	11
Sub-Let Houses,	11
Aberdeen Improvement Scheme, 1925,	12
Insanitary Dwellings,	12
Upper Denburn &c. Clearance Scheme,	12
Suggested Clearance Areas,	13
Housing Needs,	17
Condition of houses erected under various Schemes,	17
Bug Infestation of New Houses,	17
Temporary Dwellings in Jute Buildings,	17
Conversion of Dwelling-houses into Business Premises,	18
Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations (Scotland) 1928 - Report submitted to Department of Health,	18
Structural Defects and Want of Repair,	19
Paving of Back Courts and Passages,	20
Verminous Persons and Houses,	20
Whitewashing, &c. of Lobbies, Staircases, &c.,	22
Want of Cleanliness in parts of Premises used in Common,	22
Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restriction) Acts, 1920 and 1923,	23
Smoke Abatement,	23
Offensive Trades,	24
Pig-Styes,	26
Workshops,	26
Bakehouses,	26
Dairies and Milkshops,	27
Shops where Foodstuffs are sold,	29
Places of Public Refreshment,	30
Unsound Food,	30
Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928,	31
Departmental Committee on the Composition and Description of Food,	48
Artificial Cream Act, 1929,	49
The Sale of Food Order, 1921,	49
The Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, and The Agricultural Produce (Grading & Marking) Act, 1928,	50
Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928,	50
Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908,	51
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926,	51
Shops Act, 1912, and the Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928,	52
Hairdressers & Barbers' Shops (Sunday Closing) Act, 1930,	54
Shops Act, 1934,	54
Extermination of Rats,	55
Common Lodging-Houses and Houses Let in Lodgings,	57
Sanitary Condition of Theatres, Music Halls, Cinemas, &c.,	57
Billiard Saloons,	57
Port Sanitary Inspection,	58
Port Sanitary Regulations (Scotland), 1933,	58
Infectious Diseases,	59
Interment of Unclaimed Bodies,	59
Prosecutions,	59
Appendices,	60

Public Health Department,
4 Albyn Place,
ABERDEEN, March, 1935.

To
The Department of Health for Scotland,
and
The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and
Town Council of the City of Aberdeen.

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit the Annual Report of the work done in the Sanitary Inspector's Department during the year ended 31st December, 1934. The Report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Department of Health for Scotland.

In all branches of the Department's work, the year under review has been a very busy one, but particular reference must be made regarding the amount of work done in connection with housing conditions.

I have again to express my appreciation of the hearty co-operation and valuable services rendered by all the Members of the Staff.

REPORT.

COMPLAINTS.

Undernoted is a tabular statement regarding the number of complaints received, all of which were attended to:-

	Complaints Received.	No Action necessary.
(a) Choked or defective drains and sanitary conveniences	644	111
(b) Dampness	262	100
(c) Want of cleanliness	227	103
(d) Overcrowding	557	204
(e) Dwellings infested with vermin	573	184
(f) Nuisances caused by keeping domestic animals ...	124	49
(g) Offensive smells	121	80
(h) Accumulations of Refuse	160	30
(i) Structural Repairs	1,245	59
(j) Other	194	100
Totals	4,107	1,020

The total number of complaints was 4,107, as compared with 3,712 in the previous year, and 3,159 in 1932. As has been the case for several years, the largest proportion of the complaints referred to the need for structural repairs.

DRAINAGE.

During the year, the drainage and sanitary arrangements of 24 properties were examined, and in 12 cases were found to be defective. The owners were called upon to carry out the alterations necessary in order to put the premises in accordance with modern requirements. In ten cases the work was completed before the end of the year. In one property, in connection with which a Notice was served in the previous year, the necessary alterations were carried out in the course of the past year.

Details of the work done are given in Appendix II. (A).

The number of choked drains was 747, as compared with 871 in the previous year, 842 in 1932, and 709 in 1931; while the number of choked w.c.'s was 49, as compared with 54 in the previous year, 80 in 1932, and 92 in 1931. In no case was it found necessary during the past year to institute legal proceedings against a house proprietor for failure to clear out a choked drain or w.c.

As has been stated in previous reports, there is no doubt that a large percentage of such chokages is due to improper usage on the part of the tenants. Several years ago the Department introduced the policy of sending letters of warning to the tenants in all cases where there was reason to believe that the chokage was due to wilful interference or improper use. During the year 153 letters were sent, as compared with 211 in the previous year, and 342 in 1932.

Fishers' Squares, Footdee.

The Streets and Works Committee and the Public Health Committee have each appointed sub-committees to deal with the question of the provision of drainage facilities in connection with the houses in the Squares at Footdee. It is to be hoped that arrangements will now be made whereby adequate W.C. and sink accommodation, as also proper drainage facilities, will be provided for all the houses.

Sanitary/

Sanitary Conveniences, &c. used in common.

In the circular issued by the Department of Health for Scotland relative to Annual Reports, the Sanitary Inspector is called upon to include in his report notes regarding the sanitary conveniences, etc., used in common, including a statement as to the number of (a) water-closets; (b) dry closets; (c) privy middens; and (d) ashpits in use, shewing for each separately the number serving 2, 3, 4 and 5 or more tenants respectively. Information must also be given regarding the number of houses without inside water-supply and sink. The Department desire all local authorities to obtain this information with the view of their making fuller use of their powers to require the introduction, wherever practicable, of water and water-closets into those houses which are at present without these.

The following table, which has been brought up-to-date, gives information regarding the proportion of W.Cs. in houses in the various Wards of the City, exclusive of self-contained dwellings and of all houses erected under Corporation Housing Schemes.

Ward.	Total No. of Houses.	No. of Houses visited.	No. of dwelling-houses in which there are W.Cs. in the proportion of one to:- One tenant.	Two tenants.	Three tenants.	Four tenants.	Five tenants.	Six tenants.	More than si tenants
Torry ...	2,823	2,304	71	1,496	513	192	20	12	-
St. Clements	4,195	3,980	101	498	1,435	1,236	330	228	150
Greyfriars	4,378	4,173	56	668	1,418	1,164	464	276	133
St. Machar	4,417	3,054	161	1,408	1,116	263	50	60	-
Woodside .	3,702	1,605	51	499	532	408	110	18	-
St. Nicholas	2,617	2,418	121	874	657	471	194	36	76
Rosemount	2,956	1,876	76	534	783	360	75	42	8
Rubislaw	2,815	1,200	90	718	174	208	10	-	-
Gilcomston	3,298	2,841	103	768	864	580	230	144	158
Holburn ..	2,723	2,141	176	743	762	316	95	42	8
Ruthrieston	3,395	1,421	122	409	713	112	35	24	7
Ferryhill	2,793	2,052	112	806	711	296	95	24	8
Grand Totals,	40,112	29,065	1,240	9,421	9,678	5,606	1,708	906	548
	Percentages		4.3	32.4	33.3	19.3	5.9	3.1	1.9

Eight additional W.Cs. have been provided during the year. There is, therefore, very little difference in the table as compared with the corresponding table in the report for the previous year.

It will be observed that in 36.7 per cent. of the houses visited there is at least one W.C. to every two tenants. In 33.3 per cent. the proportion is one to three tenants; in 19.3 per cent. one to four tenants; in 5.9 per cent. one to five tenants; while in the remaining 5 per cent. there are more than five tenants to a W.C.

On 21st December next, the powers contained in the Aberdeen Corporation Order Confirmation Act, 1934, regarding the provision of sinks and W.Cs. come into operation. After that date notices will be sent to the owners of all properties - except to the owners of the properties which are in an uninhabitable condition and ought to be demolished as soon as possible - calling upon them to provide sinks in each house and an adequate number of W.Cs. for each property. In practically all the tenemented properties in the City, it is not reasonably practicable to provide a W.C. for each part of a house occupied by a separate family, but there should be at least one W.C. for every two families.

Dry Closets, Privy Middens and Ashpits.

There are 79 dry closets, and 1 privy midden within the City Boundary, being 2 less than in the previous year. This was due to the demolition of two old/

old houses. As stated in previous reports, the majority of the dwelling-houses in connection with which there are dry closets are situated in the outskirts, and in districts in which there are neither water mains nor sewers. There are, however, a number of other houses where the ceilings are low, and the light and ventilation inadequate, so that nothing short of re-construction would render such houses fit for human habitation. As these houses are mainly situated in districts where recently a considerable amount of feuing has taken place, the owners would readily demolish the houses if alternative accommodation could be found for the tenants. In all cases where this was not done by the owner, the houses could be dealt with by means of Demolition Orders, but again lack of alternative accommodation prevents this being done meantime.

Undernoted are particulars regarding the situation of the Privies:-

(a) Dry Closets.

Ward.	No. of dwelling-houses in which there are pail privies in the proportion of one to:- One tenant.	Two tenants.	Three tenants.	Four tenants.	Total Privies in Ward.
St. Machar	5	9	3	3	20
Woodside	24	8	-	-	32
Rosemount	10	2	-	-	12
Rubislaw	10	1	1	-	12
Ruthrieston	-	1	-	-	1
Ferryhill	2	-	-	-	2
Totals	51	21	4	3	79

(b) Privy Middens.

One in Woodside Ward, used by one tenant.

Ashpits.

The total number of ashpits is 19.

Ward.	Used by - One tenant.	Two tenants.	Three tenants.	Four tenants.
Woodside	7	2	-	-
St. Machar	5	3	1	-
Rosemount	-	-	-	1
Totals	12	5	1	1

Sinks./

Sinks.

Ward.	No. of Houses inspected.	No. of houses in which water is obtained from sinks on stair landings.	No. of houses in which water is obtained from taps in back court.
Torry ...	2,304	34	20
St. Clements	3,980	1,309	210
Greyfriars	4,179	1,585	97
St. Machar	3,008	191	86
Woodside ..	1,656	428	135
St. Nicholas	2,429	469	25
Rosemount .	1,877	153	16
Rubislaw ..	1,200	17	10
Gilcomston	2,841	633	84
Holburn ..	2,143	171	29
Ruthrieston	1,421	95	5
Ferryhill .	2,052	194	15
Grand Total	29,090	5,279	732
	Percentages	18.2	2.5

The number of houses without sinks inside the houses is 6,011, being 16 less than in the previous year. In 16 houses sinks have been provided. In 5,279 houses the water supply is obtained from one or more common sinks on the stair landings, and in the remaining 732 houses the only water supply available is from taps provided in the back courts.

As already stated, additional powers regarding the provision of sinks come into operation in December next.

HOUSING.

The following table supplied by the City Architect shows the position of the various Housing Schemes as at 31st December last.

Statement/

STATEMENT SHEWING POSITION OF VARIOUS HOUSING SCHEMES as at 31st DECEMBER, 1934.

SITE.	No. of Houses in Scheme.	No. of Houses Completed.	No. of Houses under con-struction.	Numbers of Types of Houses.			Rentals of Houses (Including Rates).			Houses erected with assistance under Act undernoted.
				2-Apart.	3-Apart.	4-Apart.	2-Apart. £. s. d.	3-Apart. £. s. d.	4-Apart. £. s. d.	
Torry, ...	242	242	...	...	88	154	...	(34:12: 8	40:18: 7	1919 Act.
Torry, ...	20	20	...	...	20	...	...	(31: 9: (28:19: 4	...	1924 "
Torry, ...	184	184	...	60	124	...	6/9 weekly	(8/-weekly. (8/3 do.	...	1924 "
Torry, (Mansefield Road), . .	258	222	36	...	258	...	...	8/- do.	...	1924 "
Cattofield, (First Scheme). .	48	48	...	48	...	...	(25: (23:15:	...	...	1923 "
Hilton, (First Scheme), . .	300	300	...	...	300	...	...	33:15:	...	1924 "
Smithfield, ...	40	40	...	...	40	...	...	35:	...	1924 "
Hilton & Cattofield, . . .	1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	....	(28:19: 4 (28: 6: 9 (27:14: 2	...	1924 "
Pittodrie, ...	248	248	...	248	...	...	6/6 weekly	...	...	1924 "
School Road, ...	392	392	...	392	...	...	(6/9 do. (7/- do.	...	...	1924 "
Ruthrieston, ...	256	256	...	156	100	...	(6/9 do. (7/- do.	(8/-weekly (8/3 do.	...	1924 "
Slum Clearance.										
Erroll Street, &c. Section, .	96	96	...	56	40	...	6/- do.	7/6 do.	...	1925 "
Torry Section, ...	184	184	...	80	104	...	6/- do.	7/6 do.	...	1925 "
School Road North, ...	258	72	186	...	258	...	* Basic Rental 3 rooms,5/-.			1930 "
School Road North, (2nd Development)	216	...	138	...	180	36	* Basic Rental 4 rooms,6/6.			1930 "
Seaforth Road,Roslin St.&c.Scheme,	84	...	48	...	72	12	Not yet determined.			1930 "
	3,826	3,304	408	1,040	2,584	202	* Meantime let at differential rents.			

Number of Houses erected since 1919.

The total number of additional houses erected prior to the close of last year in connection with various Housing Schemes is, exclusive of 352 erected in connection with Clearance Schemes, 2,952. The number of houses completed during the past year was 204.

The number of houses erected by private enterprise since 1919 up to 31st December last, with the aid of subsidies under the Housing Acts, is, 1,685. This number includes 49 houses erected under the Housing (Financial Assistance to Builders) Scheme (Scotland) 1920. Of the total number 259 contained more than four rooms. The scheme of assistance to private enterprise was terminated on 31st March, 1934.

I am indebted to the City Engineer for the following information regarding the number of houses erected without the aid of a subsidy since 1919. The total number of dwelling-houses so erected is 832, and of these 413 consisted of houses of four rooms and under. The number erected during 1934 was 228.

The total number of dwelling-houses, inclusive of 352 houses under Clearance Schemes, erected during the period 1919-34, is, therefore, 5,821, and of these 678 contained more than four rooms.

The total number of dwelling-houses erected during the past year was 620, as compared with:-

578 in 1933;
221 in 1932;
685 in 1931;
600 in 1930;
929 in 1929;
727 in 1928;
539 in 1927.

Overcrowding.

The following table gives particulars regarding applicants who are living under overcrowded conditions, or in whose houses there is no provision for the separation of the sexes, and for whom accommodation has still to be provided.

Size of Family.	Total Household Income.											
	Under 30/-	30/- to 40/-	40/- to 50/-	50/- to 60/-	60/- to 70/-	70/- to 80/-	80/- to 90/-	90/- to 100/-	100/- to 110/-	110/- to 120/-	Above 120/-	Total No.
Not more than 3 persons	75	36	32	19	13	1	3	0	0	1	0	180
" 4 "	67	75	70	51	22	13	2	7	0	0	0	307
" 5 "	58	64	79	58	37	31	21	6	3	3	2	362
" 6 "	5	50	61	54	44	18	21	8	7	2	3	273
" 7 "	1	46	41	35	25	19	16	10	8	3	2	206
" 8 "	0	21	26	20	17	17	9	8	1	0	2	121
" 9 "	0	8	15	15	15	12	11	6	4	7	2	95
" 10 "	1	4	1	8	8	1	2	7	3	2	1	38
" 11 "	0	0	1	4	5	2	1	4	2	2	1	22
" 12 "	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
" 13 "	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
Totals,	207	305	328	265	186	114	88	57	28	20	13	1,611

In addition to the 1,611 applicants enumerated in the Table, there is reason to believe that there is a large number of householders living under similar conditions. The staff, as the result of their routine inspections, are aware that many houses are overcrowded, but unless the overcrowding is gross, it has been considered unnecessary meantime to measure such houses and to serve notices upon the occupiers.

It/

It will be observed that in 487 cases the household consists of not more than four persons; in 841 cases, more than four persons, but not more than seven persons; while in the remaining 283 cases, the numbers in the households range from eight to thirteen persons.

It will further be observed that the total household income in 207 cases was under thirty shillings - a sum which would not enable the applicant to pay the rent of even the cheapest Corporation House. In 898 cases the income ranged from thirty to sixty shillings; and in 300 cases from £3 to £4. In 145 cases the income ranged from £4 to £5, but in 77 of these cases the numbers in the household ranged from 7 to 13 persons. In the remaining 61 cases, the income was more than £5, and in 13 of these cases it was more than £6.

The following table gives particulars regarding the extent of overcrowding in the aforementioned cases:-

	1934.	1933.		1934.	1933.
No. where excess was not more than ½ adult	333	257	Brought Forward	1,359	1,071
do. 1 "	326	230	No. where excess was not more than 4½ adults	12	10
do. 1½ adults	246	195	do. 5 "	11	11
do. 2 "	190	160	do. 5½ "	7	4
do. 2½ "	111	101	do. 6 "	4	1
do. 3 "	89	68	do. 6½ "	1	1
do. 3½ "	39	35	do. 7½ "	1	0
do. 4 "	25	25			
Carry Forward	1,359	1,071	Totals	1,395	1,098
Number where, although there was no overcrowding there was no provision for the separation of the sexes,				216	169
			Grand Totals ...	1,611	1,267

In no fewer than 905 of these cases the extent of the overcrowding was more than the equivalent of one adult. In 715 out of the 1,395 cases, there was, in addition to the overcrowding, no provision for the separation of the sexes.

In 216 cases there was no provision for the separation of the sexes, although there was no overcrowding. There are, accordingly, 931 out of the 1,611 cases in which there is no provision for sex separation.

The afore-mentioned 1,611 houses do not, however, represent the total number of overcrowded houses known to the Department. In addition, there are 53 houses - in which the excess ranges from one half adult to six and a half adults - the occupants of which have either not applied for a Corporation House, or the applicants have been rejected as being unsuitable. In 29 of these houses, there is in addition to the overcrowding, no provision for the separation of the sexes. The total number of overcrowded houses is, therefore, 1,664, as compared with 1,340 in the previous year, being an increase of 324.

The number of overcrowded houses dealt with during the year was 588, as compared with 490 in the previous year, 272 in 1932, 525 in 1931, and 710 in 1930.

On the instructions of the Housing Committee, I, towards the end of the year, submitted information regarding 58 applicants whose households contained more than 9 persons, with a view to the Committee determining what size of house would be required to accommodate these households. The number of persons in each household ranged from ten to thirteen. So far, the largest house erected by the Corporation consists of four rooms, but the plans of five-roomed houses are at present under consideration.

Undernoted/

Undernoted are particulars regarding typical cases - other than the 58 cases already mentioned.

(1) Household consists of husband, wife, 6 sons, 18, 10, 10, 8, 6 and 2 years; and 2 daughters, 13 and 11 years - a total of the equivalent of 8½ adults living in one room in which there is accommodation for 2 adults only. Excess 6½ adults, and no provision for separation of sexes.

Total household income £2:8/- per week.

(2) Household consists of husband, wife, 2 daughters, 13½ and 1 year; and 4 sons, 10½, 8½, 5½ and 3½ years - a total of the equivalent of 6 adults living in one room in which there is accommodation for 2 adults only. Excess 4 adults, and no provision for separation of sexes.

Total household income £2:2:6 per week.

(3) Household consists of husband, wife, 1 daughter, 15 years; and 3 sons, 17, 11 and 11 years - a total of the equivalent of 6 adults living in one room in which there is accommodation for 2½ adults only. Excess 3½ adults, and no provision for separation of sexes.

Total household income £2:3:6 per week.

(4) Household consists of husband, wife, 3 sons, 20, 15 and 13 years; and 1 daughter, 12 years - a total of the equivalent of 6 adults living in one room in which there is accommodation for 3 adults only. Excess 3 adults, and no provision for separation of sexes.

Total household income £3:5:6 per week.

(5) Household consists of husband, wife, 4 sons, 13, 10, 4 and 2/12 years; and 2 daughters, 14 and 7 years - a total of the equivalent of 6½ adults living in one room in which there is accommodation for 2½ adults only. Excess 4 adults, and no provision for separation of sexes.

Total household income 35/- per week.

(6) Household consists of husband,wife, 5 daughters, 13, 10, 9, 6 and 4 years; son 2 years; also wife's sister, 15 years - a total of the equivalent of 7 adults living in one room in which there is accommodation for 2 adults only. Excess 5 adults, and no provision for separation of sexes.

Total household income £2:5/- per week.

(7) Household consists of husband, wife, 2 sons, 21 and 12 years; and 2 daughters, 18 and 16 years - a total of the equivalent of 6 adults living in one room in which there is accommodation for 3½ adults only. Excess 2½ adults, and no provision for separation of sexes.

Total household income £5 per week.

(8) Household consists of husband, wife, 2 sons, 19 and 3 years; and 2 daughters, 18 and 14 years - a total of the equivalent of 5½ adults living in one room in which there is accommodation for 6 adults. The room is not overcrowded, but there is no provision for the separation of the sexes.

Total household income £3:17/- per week.

(9) Household consists of husband, wife, 4 daughters, 14, 11, 10 and 4 years; and 3 sons, 13, 8 and 2 years - a total of the equivalent of 7½ adults living in 2 rooms in which there is accommodation for 2 adults only. Excess 5½ adults, and no provision for separation of sexes.

Total household income £2:15:4 per week.

(10) Household consists of husband, wife, 4 sons, 25, 24, 16 and 12 years; and 3 daughters, 22, 14 and 8 years - a total of the equivalent of 8½ adults living in 2 rooms in which there is accommodation for 4½ adults only. Excess 4 adults, and no provision for separation of the sexes.

Total/

Total household income £5:8/- per week.

(11) Household consists of husband, wife, 4 daughters, 20, 16, 10 and 2 years; and 2 sons, 13 and 7 years - a total of the equivalent of 7 adults living in 2 rooms in which there is accommodation for 3½ adults only. Excess 3½ adults, and no provision for separation of sexes.

Income:- £3:14/-.

The standard hitherto followed has been to require 400 cubic feet for each adult - an adult being reckoned as a person above the age of ten years, and two persons under the age of 10 being regarded as the equivalent of an adult.

In the Housing (Scotland) Bill at present before Parliament, it is, however, enacted that "It shall be the duty of every local authority before such dates as may be fixed as respects their district by the Department, to cause an inspection thereof to be made with a view to ascertaining what dwelling-houses therein are overcrowded, and to prepare and submit to the Department a report showing the result of the inspection and the additional housing accommodation required in order to put an end to overcrowding in their district; and, unless they show to the satisfaction of the Department that the additional accommodation required, in so far as it is required for persons of the working classes, will be otherwise provided, to prepare and submit to the Department proposals for the provision thereof."

Section 2 of the Bill provides that "(1) A dwelling-house shall be deemed for the purposes of this Act to be overcrowded at any time when the number of persons sleeping in the house either -

(a) is such that any two of those persons, being persons ten years old or more of opposite sexes and not being persons living together as husband and wife, must sleep in the same room; or

(b) is, in relation to the number and floor area of the rooms of which the house consists, in excess of the permitted number of persons as defined in the First Schedule to this Act.

(2) In computing for the purposes of this section the number of persons sleeping in a house, no account shall be taken of a child under one year old, and a child who has attained one year and is under ten years old shall be reckoned as one half of a unit."

Undernoted is a copy of the First Schedule referred to.

NUMBER OF PERSONS PERMITTED TO USE A HOUSE FOR SLEEPING.

"The permitted number of persons" means, in relation to any dwelling-house, either -

(a) the number specified in the second column of Table I in the annex hereto in relation to a house consisting of the number of rooms of which that house consists; or

(b) the aggregate for all the rooms in the house obtained by reckoning, for each room therein of the floor area specified in the first column of Table II in the annex hereto, the number specified in the second column of that Table in relation to that area,

whichever is the less:

Provided that in computing for the purposes of the said Table I, the number of rooms in a house, no regard shall be had to any room having a floor area of less than 50 square feet.

ANNEX.

Table I.

Where a house consists of -

(a) One room - - -	2
(b) Two rooms - - -	3
(c) Three rooms - -	5
(d) Four rooms - -	$7\frac{1}{2}$
(e) Five rooms or more	10, with an additional 2 in respect of each room in excess of five.

Table II.

Where the floor area of a room is -

(a) 110 sq. ft. or more - - -	2
(b) 90 sq. ft. or more, but less than 110 sq. ft. - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$
(c) 70 sq. ft. or more, but less than 90 sq. ft. - - -	1
(d) 50 sq. ft. or more, but less than 70 sq. ft. - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$
(e) Under 50 sq. ft. - - - -	Nil.

It will be observed, therefore, that the Bill prescribes the maximum number of persons who will be permitted to sleep in houses consisting of one, two, three, four, and five or more rooms.

Tents and Vans.

There are still a large number of persons living in tents and vans in various parts of the City. As the result of a census taken in December last, it was found that the total number of tents, vans, etc., was 60. Of these 26, containing 102 persons, were occupied by itinerants who do not wish to obtain a house in the City. The remaining 34 tents, etc., containing 138 persons, are occupied by persons who desire to obtain a house.

In the suburban areas which fall to be added to the City at 28th May, there are at least twelve pieces of land which, for a number of years, have been let for occupation by tents, vans, sheds, or similar structures.

Section 96 of the Local Act of 1934, enacts that "It shall not be lawful for any person without the consent of the Corporation:-

(a) to let or use or permit to be used any land situate within the City for occupation by any tent, van, shed, or similar structure used or intended to be used for human habitation; or

(b) to place or keep on any land situate within the City any such tent, van, shed, or similar structure;

and such consent may be given for such period and on such conditions as the Corporation think fit.

There are several provisos to the Section which provide that consent is not required in respect of, inter alia, tents, etc., belonging to any duly constituted religious body; tents, etc., erected on the property of a railway company for railway purposes; and any tent of canvas or similar material erected by a person in the garden of any house occupied by him, and used by him as ancillary to such house.

Full information regarding the requirements of the Act, together with forms of application for consent to use the land for the purpose referred to, have already been sent to the owners or occupiers concerned. These applications will in due course be dealt with by the Public Health Committee.

The number of tents, vans, etc., inspected during the past year was 267.

Sub-Let Houses.

Full particulars have been given in previous reports of the number of sub-let houses in the City. It is estimated that the number of such houses must/

must be at least 2,500. Definite information regarding this number will, however, be obtained when the survey required by the Housing (Scotland) Bill has been completed.

Aberdeen Improvement Scheme, 1925.

All the 317 houses embraced in the Scheme have now been demolished.

Insanitary Dwellings.

It was not found possible to close officially any insanitary dwellings during the year. Four dwelling-houses which were unfit for habitation, were, voluntarily closed.

Upper Denburn &c. Clearance Scheme.

Up to the time of writing this report, 239 of the 316 houses, dealt with in this Scheme have been purchased by private agreement. The remaining properties will be acquired by means of Compulsory Purchase Orders.

A number of the houses erected for the purpose of accommodating the displaced tenants have already been occupied. In connection with the letting of these houses, the Factorial Committee submitted the following report to the Town Council.

"The Council in dealing with the rentals at Hilton and other Schemes, approved of the principle of fixing the rental, exclusive of occupiers' rates, on the basis of one-tenth of the household income. This introduced a modified form of rent differentiation, and the Sub-Committee, after carefully considering the matter, are of opinion and now recommend that the principle of differentiat: :ion of rentals be further extended in the case of the houses now under consideration and the houses in other Schemes to be used for decanting purposes. Accordingly, the Sub-Committee propose, as a temporary measure, to recommend a similar principle of fixing the rentals according to the means of the prospective tenants, and recommend that the rentals to be charged, inclusive of occupiers' rates, should be on the basis of one-eighth of the household income, - all income of working members of the family in excess of 10/- per week being disregarded. The application of this principle of differentiation of rentals according to the means of the tenant will necessitate the disclosure by the tenants of their circumstances, and a subsequent annual review thereof.

The Sub-Committee approved of a form for obtaining from the tenants concerned the desired information.

Approval of this method of fixing the rentals for the new houses will come in place of the decision recorded in the Minutes of the Council of date, 3rd September, 1934, (viz.:- that the rents for the houses should be fixed at 5/- per week for the three-apartment type and 6/6 per week for the four-apartment type, both including rates) and the Sub-Committee accordingly recommend that this decision should be rescinded."

The report was approved of by the Council.

The Sub-Committee had before them details of representative families in the Denburn area to be rehoused and the methods proposed to be adopted to make the best use of the accommodation in the various housing schemes. The rehousing of the tenants involved a process of decanting of tenants from overcrowded two-roomed houses in existing schemes to the new three-apartment houses, and the utilisation of the vacated two-roomed houses for the accommodation of smaller families from the Denburn area. The proposed temporary differentiation principle would likewise apply to the two-roomed houses thus utilised, and consequent losses of rentals would be recovered by adding the amount to the aggregate rental of the new School Road Scheme.

The/

The details of the various re-housing operations and the proposed principle of differentiation of rentals referred to above were submitted to the Department of Health for Scotland and have been approved by the Department.

Suggested Clearance Areas.

The following report was submitted by the Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector.

"To
The Public Health Committee.

Gentlemen,

Clearance areas; and houses which are unfit for human habitation.

We beg to refer to the terms of the remit from the Town Council, and to the instructions received from the Public Health Committee on 12th December. The remit was in the following terms:- 'That it be remitted to the Public Health Committee to consider as to declaring as a further instalment of the plan for dealing with insanitary areas outlined in the report by the Medical Officer of Health, the Sanitary Inspector and the Director of Housing, of date, 5th December, 1930, the following areas to be clearance areas, viz.:- (1) The Miller Street area, (2) The Spring Garden area, and (3) The Kidd Street area, and/or such of the other areas specified in the said report as the Committee may deem advisable.' The Committee remitted to the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector to submit a report as to the two insanitary areas which, in their opinion, require to be dealt with most urgently, and also as to such individual properties throughout the City as are in an insanitary condition.

Clearance Areas.

In the report referred to regarding the above, dated 5th December, 1930, it was stated that there were eight areas, containing an estimated number of 1,750 dwelling-houses, which were suitable for being dealt with as clearance areas. It was further stated that, in addition to the afore-mentioned dwelling-houses, there were about 200 insanitary dwelling-houses in Wales Street and Albion Street which fell to be demolished if the Town Council exercised their powers to purchase under the Aberdeen Corporation Order Confirmation Act, 1930. If the said powers are not exercised, the 200 dwellings referred to would require to be dealt with by way of Slum Clearance Areas - in which case, 200 dwellings fall to be added to the 1,750 above referred to.

Following upon this report, the Town Council on 5th February, 1934, passed a 'clearance resolution' declaring 17 areas - containing 316 dwelling-houses - in Upper Denburn and vicinity to be clearance areas. The total number of insanitary dwellings in this locality was estimated to be 437. Accordingly, 121 dwellings still remain to be dealt with. None of the remaining areas enumerated in the report have yet been dealt with.

In order to determine as to the two areas which require to be dealt with most urgently, it is of fundamental importance that areas which provide the fullest scope for rebuilding should be selected. The City Architect and the Sanitary Inspector have re-visited all the eight areas referred to, and, after taking all circumstances into consideration, are of opinion that the two areas which should next be dealt with are 'Spring Garden and vicinity,(containing an estimated number of 187 dwellings; and 'Miller Street and vicinity,' containing an estimated number of 389 dwellings. The estimated total number of dwellings in these two areas is, therefore, 576.

Before coming to a decision as to the number of insanitary houses which can meantime be dealt with either by 'clearance areas' or by 'demolition orders,'/

orders', due regard must be given to the number of houses which it is estimated can be erected within a given date. A statement, prepared by the City Architect, showing the estimated completion dates of houses in the various schemes approved by the Town Council, is appended. From this statement it will be seen that the estimated total number of houses which will be ready for occupation by June next is 210; by December next 504, and by July, 1936, 822.

As already stated, 316 of these houses are required to replace the tenants who will be removed from Upper Denburn. Reference to the City Architect's statement will show that it is estimated that this number of dwellings cannot be ready for occupation till September next. The Town Council have already purchased by agreement 212 of these dwellings, and the tenants must be removed from these houses as soon as possible. The remaining 104 dwellings will be acquired by means of 'Compulsory Purchase Orders.' It is expected, however, that the prescribed legal procedure regarding the acquisition of these properties will be completed prior to September.

Insanitary Houses.

In addition to the 1,750 houses proposed to be dealt with by means of clearance areas, there are upwards of 1,400 houses in various parts of the City which are unfit for human habitation, and which should be dealt with by means of 'demolition orders.' At least 300 of these houses are urgently requiring to be demolished as soon as possible, as their condition is much worse than in a number of the houses proposed to be dealt with in clearance areas.

Recommendations.

We would recommend that:-

(1) The two areas which should now be dealt with are - (a) Spring Garden and vicinity (187 houses); and (b) Miller Street and vicinity (389 houses); and

(2) As soon as is practicable, and simultaneously with dealing with 'Clearance areas,' the Town Council should make demolition orders for all the dwelling-houses - not included in clearance areas - which are most urgently in need of demolition.

Procedure.

In a circular, dated 3rd September, 1930, issued by the Department of Health, it is stated that 'Before passing a clearance resolution, the local authority must satisfy themselves that accommodation for the persons of the working classes who will be displaced by the demolition operations exists, or can be provided by the local authority in advance of the displacements.'

We desire to point out that in terms of Section 10 (2) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, an order authorising the compulsory purchase of land comprised in a clearance area shall be submitted to the Department of Health for Scotland within six months after the date of the clearance resolution, or within such longer period as the Department may, in the circumstances of the particular case, allow.

Before the Town Council are in a position to pass a clearance resolution, a considerable amount of preliminary work requires to be undertaken by the Public Health Department, e.g., the revisiting of all the houses in the proposed clearance area, and the preparation of the 'Clearance resolution' Map, etc. It would also be of considerable advantage if arrangements were made to have all the properties in the two proposed clearance areas valued before the passing of the clearance resolutions, so that, immediately after the resolutions are/

are passed, the Town Council would be in a position to intimate to the owners concerned that they were prepared to consider the purchase of their properties by agreement. Experience has proved that, if this method of acquisition can be adopted, a considerable saving in time, labour, and money is effected.

We would accordingly further recommend that, if the Town Council decide to proceed with the two clearance areas suggested, it be understood that the clearance resolutions be not passed until all the necessary preliminary work has been completed, and until the Town Council are in a position to provide, within six months thereafter, the required number of houses for the tenants who will be displaced.

We are, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servants,

(SGD.) HARRY J. RAE,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

(SGD.) JAMES CUMMING,

SANITARY INSPECTOR."

The Committee resolved to recommend that the necessary preliminary steps for making Clearance Orders in regard to (a) Spring Garden and vicinity area (187 houses) and (b) Miller Street and vicinity area (389 houses) should be taken, and that the Spring Garden area should be proceeded with in the first instance. The Committee also resolved to recommend that, as soon as practicable, and when the "Clearance Areas" are being dealt with, the Council should simultaneously make Demolition Orders for all the dwelling-houses most urgently in need of demolition and not included in Clearance Areas.

The Council approved of these recommendations.

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1930.

STATEMENT PREPARED BY THE CITY ARCHITECT SHEWING ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATES OF HOUSES ON VARIOUS SCHEMES APPROVED BY THE TOWN COUNCIL.

Month & Year.	School Road No. 1. (258 houses)		School Road No. 2. (216 houses)		Seaforth Road. Roslin Street. (84 houses)		Linksfield. (18 houses)		Froghall. (246 houses)		TOTALS. (All Schemes)	
	No. completed in month.	Progressive numbers.	No. completed in month.	Progressive numbers.	No. completed in month.	Progressive numbers.	No. completed in month.	Progressive numbers.	No. completed in month.	Progressive numbers.	No. completed in month.	Progressive numbers.
November 1934	(54 to date)	54									(54 to date)	54
December "	18	72									18	72
January 1935	24	96									24	96
February "	18	114									18	114
March "	24	138									24	138
April "	18	156									18	156
May "	24	180									24	180
June "	18	198	6	6	6	6					30	210
July "	24	222	12	18	6	12					42	252
August "	18	240	12	30	6	18			6	6	42	294
September "	18	258	18	48	6	24			12	18	54	348
October "			12	60	12	36	12	12	18	36	54	402
November "			18	78	12	48	6	18	18	54	54	456
December "			12	90	12	60			24	78	48	504
January 1936			18	108	12	72			24	102	54	558
February "			18	126	12	84			24	126	54	612
March "			18	144					24	150	42	654
April "			18	162					24	174	42	696
May "			18	180					24	198	42	738
June "			18	198					24	222	42	780
July "			18	216					24	246	42	822
		258		216		84		18		246		822

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN DAIRYING

Housing Needs - Estimate of Housing Requirements during the five years,1934-38.

The estimated number of houses required during the above-mentioned period to meet the needs of the inhabitants of the City was 6,003.

Since the commencement of the financial year on 1st June last, tenders have been accepted for the erection of 600 houses; and the approval of the Council has been given for the erection of 313 additional houses, and tenders for these are in course of being obtained.

The majority of the 913 houses will be used as replacements for insanitary houses, but the remainder will be utilised in order to abate overcrowding.

It is the aim of the Housing Committee to endeavour to erect 1,000 houses annually.

Condition of houses erected under the various Housing Schemes.

In my reports for the previous three years, it was stated that in 144 cases where dampness was complained of three years ago, no evidence was found at the time of visit. As, however, it was alleged that there was evidence of dampness from time to time, stamped addressed postcards were sent to the householders referred to, asking them to communicate with the Department whenever there was any recurrence of dampness. Up to the date of the issue of the 1933 Report only 8 of the postcards had been returned. Since that date no postcards have been returned. Accordingly, it must be assumed that the remainder of the 144 householders have had no further complaint to make regarding dampness.

During the past year 13 fresh complaints were received regarding alleged dampness, but in six houses no structural defects were found. In the remaining seven houses, after repairs or alterations had been carried out, all cause for complaint was removed.

Bug Infestation of New Houses.

It has always been the practice, in connection with the letting of all the lower-rented Corporation Houses, to arrange for the houses about to be vacated by the potential tenants of the new houses, as also the furniture therein, being fumigated before the old house was vacated. The bedding is in every case disinfected at the Disinfection Station, and thereafter removed to the new house. For a number of years no case of bug infestation was reported from a new house. During the past year, however, 11 Council houses were found to be bug infested. These houses were treated in the manner described on p.21 and so far there has been no evidence of re-infestation. There is no doubt that bugs are frequently introduced into houses through second-hand furniture, and we take this opportunity of informing the public that the Public Health Department are prepared to arrange for the disinfection of such furniture should there be any reason to believe that it is bug-infested.

Temporary Dwellings in Jute Buildings.

Fifteen of the above dwellings were disinfected for bugs. The forty-six dwellings contained in these Buildings were provided in order to give accommodation for a number of families who had been compelled to live in tents and vans. As it is possible, however, that these dwellings may require to be used for some time yet, the Sanitary Inspector, in December last, suggested to the City Architect that:-

(1) Such of the walls as are at present unlined should be lined with Celotex; and
(2) All the defective gas radiators should be repaired or renewed.

Conversion/

Conversion and Demolition of Existing Dwelling-Houses for Business Purposes,&c.

Since the revocation of the Housing (Additional Powers) Act in December, 1921, it is within the knowledge of the Public Health Department that 417 dwelling-houses, consisting almost without exception of houses of three rooms or less, have either been demolished or have ceased to be used as dwelling-houses. The number thus dealt with during the past year was 27.

REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1934, on PROCEEDINGS TAKEN AS REGARDS THE INSPECTION, IMPROVEMENT, AND DEMOLITION AND CLOSURE OF DWELLING-HOUSES.

A. - Housing (Inspection of District Regulations (Scotland), 1928.

1.	Number of dwelling-houses inspected	341
2.	Number of dwelling-houses which on inspection were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	341 (To be dealt with as soon as the houses meantime in course of erection are completed.)

B. - Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925.

1.	Number of cases where intimations were given under Section 20 (1) as to insufficient water-closet accommodation:-	Not applicable to Burghs, but Notices served under Local Act.
	(a) cases where requirements complied with by owners	(a) 3 (from 1933)
	(b) cases where works carried out by Local Authority after failure of owners to do so	(b) None.
	(c) cases still pending	(c) None.
2.	Number of houses of (a) one apartment, and (b) two apartments, for the erection of which the consent of the Local Authority has been given in terms of Section One hundred and eleven.	(a) None. (b) 12.

C. - Housing, Town Planning, &c. (Scotland) Act, 1919.

1.	Number of cases where notices were served under Section 40 (1) to provide dwelling-houses with water supply:-	Not applicable to Burghs, but Notices served under Local Act.
	(a) cases where requirements complied with by owners ...	(a) 10 (from 1933)
	(b) cases where works carried out by Local Authority after failure of owners to do so	(b) None.
	(c) cases still pending	(c) None.

D. - Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930.

1.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served under Section 14 (1)	None, but 1,592 houses dealt with under Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.

2./

2. Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation following on notices under Section 14 (1) — See answer to No. 1. Repairs were carried out in 1,603 dwellings - 158 of these being in connection with Notices served in the previous year.

3. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which work has been done by the Local Authority under Section 15 (1) — None.

4. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which in terms of Section 17 a demolition order or closing order under Section 16 (3) has been substituted for a notice under Section 14 (1) — None.

5. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served in terms of Section 16 (1) ... ... — None.

6. Number of dwelling-houses referred to in 5:-

   (a) which have been rendered fit for human habitation

   (b) in respect of which undertaking has been given that the house will not be used for human habitation until it has been rendered so fit .. .. — None.

   (c) in respect of which demolition orders have been made under Section 16 (3) *

   (d) in respect of which closing orders have been made under Section 16 (3) and (4) .. ..

7. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders have, in terms of Section 16 (3), been determined by the Local Authority, following upon the houses having been rendered fit for human habitation .. .. — None.

8. Number of houses in respect of which advances have been made in terms of Section 34 towards cost of repairsand amount so advanced ... ... — None.

* If permission to reconstruct a building has been granted, the number of houses existing prior to the reconstruction should be stated (see in this connection, sub-section (3) of Section 49 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930.)

NOTE:- Any general information or observations as to the character of defects usually found to exist, as to the extent to which overcrowding was found to prevail and the steps taken to remedy it, or as to the work of inspection generally, should be entered in the space below:-

The defects found to exist consisted of want of repair in regard to roof coverings, floorings, stair treads and balusters, doors, fireplaces and grates, and the plaster work of the walls and ceilings in dwelling-houses. The defects also included want of repair in wash-houses (including boilers, tubs, etc.) W.C. apartments and coal cellars. Defects in drainage systems (including defective W.Cs. and sinks) and nuisances arising from dampness and want of sufficient ventilation were also dealt with.

In addition to the houses specified in Question 1 (d), a complete sanitary survey was made in 153 houses in which Tuberculosis had occurred. In none of these cases was it found necessary to take any action.

Structural Defects and Want of Repair.

Particulars as to the work done will be found in Appendix II. (B).

As/

As has been the practice for a number of years, a complete sanitary survey is made of all houses in which a case of tuberculosis has occurred, or to which a person still suffering from that disease has removed.

During the past year, the number of such surveys was 169.

All structural defects and want of repair found in these houses were dealt with. Special attention was paid to the proper ventilation of the sleeping apartments and to their freedom from dampness.

The number of complaints received regarding structural defects and want of repair was 1,245 as compared with 1,033 in the previous year. In only 59 of these cases was it found that there was no cause for complaint. The Inspectors, in the course of the systematic inspection of their district, pay particular attention to these conditions, with the result that every want of repair coming under their notice is immediately dealt with.

As has been stated in previous reports, a large amount of work has been done by the Department in past years in order to secure that the windows of all sleeping apartments can be easily opened for purposes of ventilation. The result has been that there are now comparatively few windows which do not comply with these requirements, so that during the year only seven dwelling apartments required to be dealt with.

As can be readily understood, dampness is a frequent source of complaint in the older type of dwellings, and in this connection 288 dwellings were dealt with. In 140 properties the roof coverings were repaired; in 33, the window rybats were repointed; in 15, the external walls were reharled or otherwise repaired; and in 100, other remedial measures were carried out.

In the inspection of houses, careful attention is paid to any want of repair. During the past year, the floors of 46 dwelling apartments were repaired, as were also the floors of 151 lobbies and stair landings (including stair steps). In 288 dwelling apartments, 665 lobbies and staircases, 254 water-closets; 134 wash-houses, and 39 pends, the plaster on the walls and ceilings was repaired. The woodwork around sinks was renewed or repaired in 60 houses; 34 defective chimneys and 72 grates or fire-places were repaired; while the doors of dwelling apartments were renewed or repaired in 47 cases.

As was stated in previous reports, it was found that proprietors are prone to allow wash-houses, w.c.'s, and cellars to fall into a state of disrepair.

I have again to draw attention to the fact that a considerable amount of the want of repair in a number of houses is due to carelessness or malicious mischief. Letters of warning were sent to 15 householders.

During the year 367 windows or roof-lights were reglazed at the instance of the Department, as compared with 412 in the previous year, 489 in 1932, and 346 in 1931.

Paving of Back Courts and Passages.

There are now comparatively few properties in the City where the back courts are not paved or otherwise suitably surfaced. There is, however, a large number of houses where the passages leading to the outhouses have never been paved, and have been allowed to get into an unsatisfactory condition. During the year, 47 courts and 25 passages were repaired. The paving of these courts and passages adds greatly to the comfort of the tenants.

Verminous Persons and Houses.

Under the agreement with the Education Committee for dealing with verminous/

verminous persons and houses, 701 persons suffering from scabies and vermin were removed to the Cleansing Station for treatment. In the previous year, the number of persons so dealt with was 705, and, in 1932, 687.

In addition to the foregoing, 179 persons suffering from scabies, and 42 verminous persons were treated at the Cleansing Station. In the previous year the numbers were, respectively, 96 and 27.

The number of bug-infested houses dealt with during the year was 201, as compared with 158 in the preceding year, 89 in 1932, and 80 in 1931. The number was considerably greater than in recent years.

Undernoted are particulars regarding the methods employed in dealing with bug-infested houses.

Notices under Section 40 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, are served on both the owner and occupier of the house. A letter is also sent to the owner informing him that the Public Health Department is prepared without making any charge, to fumigate thoroughly with sulphur, the infested rooms, but, in order that the fumigation may be successful, it is essential that prior to fumigation, the wall-paper, skirtings, and door facings should be removed, so that the fumes may get into contact with the bugs. After fumigation all broken plaster should be repaired, and the walls should be distempered in lieu of being repapered.

A letter is also sent to the occupier offering to remove for steam disinfection the bedding and any articles of clothing which cannot be boiled, and to supply a quantity of disinfectant which should be used in making up the insecticide mixture recommended to be used for cleansing the furniture, floor and all woodwork. A slip containing full instructions as to the making up of the insecticide is also sent.

This method has been used for upwards of fifteen years, and, generally speaking, has proved very successful. Except in one case during the past year, no difficulty has been experienced in getting both the owner and the occupier to carry out the required work. In the case referred to, the occupier refused to allow either the owner or the Public Health Department to carry out the disinfestation, and proceedings had to be instituted against her. After the case had been adjourned in order to allow of the necessary work being carried out, the occupier was admonished.

In what may be termed "slum" properties, it is, however, impossible to eradicate the bugs and prevent re-infestation.

Filthy Houses.

During the year, the floors of 229 dwelling apartments, the articles of furniture in 216 apartments, and 209 sets of bed and body clothing were cleaned by the occupants after notices had been served upon them. The numbers in the previous year were, respectively, 166, 173 and 168.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting a filthy house occupied by an old man who lived alone in a single room cleaned, and eventually proceedings had to be instituted against him. Shortly afterwards the old man found accommodation in a common lodging house, and the charge was departed from.

In the Report for the previous year it was stated that the following Section was included in the Provisional Order then in course of promotion:-

"When the medical officer certifies in writing that any dwelling-house is in an insanitary condition and that the occupier thereof is unable through infirmity or mental incapacity to remedy such condition and that his health is thereby endangered the sheriff may on the application of the Corporation (who shall/

shall give to the occupier seven days' notice of their intention to make such application) make an order for the removal of such occupier to an institution or other dwelling for such period as the sheriff may by such order direct as being necessary to enable the Corporation to cleanse and disinfect the dwelling-house and the Corporation may carry out the removal and such cleansing and disinfection of the dwelling-house as may be necessary."

The Commissioners, however, refused to give the powers requested.

There is a considerable number of houses which require to be revisited frequently in order to ensure that a satisfactory standard of cleanliness is being maintained.

I have again to record the great assistance received from the Public Assistance Committee, who are ready at all times to admit into their hospital those of the aged and infirm poor who are no longer able to look after themselves or their homes. Immediately after the removal of such cases to hospital, the houses, bedding and clothing are disinfected by this Department.

Cleansing of Walls and Ceilings of Dwelling Apartments, Lobbies, Staircases, W.C's, Wash-houses, &c.

The walls and ceilings of 192 dwelling apartments were distempered or repapered. In the previous year the number was 175, in 1932, 92, and in 1931, 129.

The walls and ceilings of 1,517 lobbies and staircases, 425 passages or pends, 3,242 water-closets, 1,778 wash-houses, and 45 drying-lofts were whitewashed or otherwise cleaned. In the previous year, 1,209 lobbies and staircases, 388 passages or pends, 2,813 water-closets, 1,647 wash-houses, and 38 drying-lofts were similarly cleansed.

Proceedings had to be instituted against a proprietor for failing to cleanse the lobby, staircase, and other parts of the property used in common. A penalty of 20/- was imposed.

Want of Cleanliness of W.C.'s, Lobbies, Staircases, Back Courts, and other parts of Premises used in Common.

Notices were served upon 87 sets of tenants, embracing 475 individual tenants, regarding their failure to clean the parts of the premises used in common by them. In the previous year the numbers were, respectively, 116 and 654.

The byelaws made in the previous year for the cleansing of common stairs, lobbies, passages, areas, sinks and water-closets, by the tenants in rotation have proved very helpful. In one case proceedings had to be instituted against three tenants for failing to clean a common stair. After the necessary cleaning had been carried out, the accused were all admonished and dismissed.

Accumulations of Ashes, Filth, and other Rubbish.

The number of accumulations of ashes, filth, and other rubbish removed was 153, as compared with 161 in the previous year, 204 in 1932, and 154 in 1931.

Letters of warning were sent to 188 householders regarding the throwing of refuse from the windows of dwelling-houses on to back courts or on to ground or outhouses connected with adjoining properties. The number of such letters sent in the previous year was 226, and, in 1932, 343.

INCREASE/

INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) ACTS, 1920 and 1923.

Applications for Certificates by Tenants.

Two applications for certificates in terms of Section 2 (2) of the principal Act were received. As the necessary repairs had been carried out prior to the applications being considered by the Committee, no action required to be taken.

Applications for Certificates by Owners.

No applications were received in the course of the year.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Six complaints were received regarding excessive emissions of smoke. All the complaints referred to factories or workshops. In every case letters of warning were sent. On further inspections being made it was found that a considerable improvement had been effected.

Altogether 89 observations were made from time to time of the quantities of smoke emitted from the chimneys complained of, and also from the chimneys of premises which in previous years had been the cause of complaint. The periods of observation ranged from 15 to 60 minutes. In addition to the letters of warning referred to, five letters of warning were sent in connection with other premises.

A number of visits were paid to the Joint Railway Station and vicinity, and from time to time 52 engines were kept under observation. On none of these occasions was it found that smoke in excessive quantity was being emitted from engines.

As has been the practice for several years, the steam wagons passing along the streets have been kept under observation, and the number of wagons so dealt with in the course of the year was 525. In no case was it found necessary to send a letter of warning. In the previous year, the number of observations was 454.

Within recent years, the increasing use of electricity and gas for power purposes in factories, and the use of electrical and gas appliances for cooking and heating purposes in dwelling-houses, have been an important factor in connection with smoke abatement.

I am informed by the Electrical Engineer that "During the past year arrangements have been completed for changing over from steam to electric drive another large block of power in a Works at present partially run by electricity. There are now very few purely steam power plants except in cases where steam is also required for process work.

In the domestic field progress in the installation of electrical methods of heating and cooking has been normal."

The Gas Engineer states:- "There is an increasing use of gas as a fuel, and this is contributing towards a purer atmosphere. It is gratifying to be able to report that as a medium for cooking, also heating and ventilating of apartments, gas is really an economic proposition at the low price at which it is supplied in Aberdeen. It is also labour saving, and this fact is appreciated especially by housewives who have to perform their own household duties, and with whom gas fires are becoming increasingly popular.

It/

It is a regrettable fact, however, that in hundreds of bedrooms being constructed to-day there are no proper vents providing natural ventilation, and no gas fires can, therefore, be installed in these bedrooms. The gas fire is a stimulus to ventilation, and the provision of a gas fire with a flue would ensure both heat and pure air in the apartment, yet both these essentials are sacrificed to save a few pounds on the first cost of the house.

During the past year over 1,000 gas fires have been installed on simple hire, in addition to 485 which have been sold outright; while over 550 enamelled gas cookers with thermostatic oven control have been purchased, and 1,206 free loan cookers have been installed.

In the Water Heating field the Department is making distinct headway. Over 200 gas circulating boilers were installed last year, and we are pleased to report that gas circulators have now become a standard fitting on all the latest houses being erected by one of Aberdeen's leading Architects.

We have now on record the following gas appliances in Aberdeen: - 33,819 Gas Cooking Appliances; 10,702 Gas Fires; 1,324 Gas Radiators, 350 Gas Circulators. In addition, there are thousands of other gas appliances privately owned, of which we have no record.

Every gas appliance fitted with a proper flue means a reduction of smoke nuisance, and is a contribution towards a purer atmosphere."

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Slaughter-Houses.

At the close of 1934, there were 4 slaughter-houses in the City, containing 37 slaughter booths.

Other Offensive Trades.

At the close of the year there were 22 firms in the City who carry on one or more of the businesses set forth in the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, as coming within the definition of offensive trades.

The following is a list of the offensive businesses carried on:-

Bone Boilers	5	Tripe Boilers	3
Tallow Melters	7	Gut or Tripe Cleaners ..	4
Skinners or Hide Factors	4	Blood Boiler	1
Knacker	1	Soap Boiler	1
Fish Oil Manufacturers .	3	Manufacturer of Albuminoid Substance from Fish ...	1
Manure Manufacturers ...	3		
Fish Meal Manufacturers	3		

Total - 36.

Applications under Section 32 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.

No applications were received in the course of the year.

Complaints.

Complaints were received during the year regarding alleged offensive smells from a knackery, a fish meal factory and from two fish oil works. The total number of complaints was 25, as compared with 14 in the previous year.

Nineteen/

Nineteen of the complaints referred to offensive smells emanating from the knackery in the Hardgate. These premises are situated in a residential district, not more than about 200 yards from the west end of Union Street; and in them, for about a century, the businesses of knacker, bone boiler, and tallow melter, have been carried on. From time to time effluvia emanate from the part of the premises in which the bone boiling and tallow melting are carried on.

In December, the Public Health Committee had under consideration(1) correspondence which had taken place between the Territorial Army Assoeiation and the Sanitary Inspector as to alleged nuisance from this knackery, and (2) the remit from the Council to consider and report upon the whole question of the knackery. The Committee, having heard the Town Clerk and the Sanitary Inspector, resolved that consideration of the remit should be in the meantime deferred, and that the Sanitary Inspector should be instructed to continue intensive inspection of the premises with a view to eliminating cause for complaint. The Committee's recommendations were approved of.

For a number of years the knackery or its vicinity have been visited on every week day by a member of the sanitary staff.

The legal position meantime is that although all premises which are used as a slaughter-house or knacker's yard require to be licensed annually, no licence is required for the part of the premises in which other offensive businesses - e.g., bone boiling and tallow melting - are carried on. It is true that unless such other businesses were established prior to the passing of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, they cannot be established without the sanction of the local authority. As already stated, however, the businesses referred to were established prior to the passing of that Act. In evidence given by representatives of the four large Cities before the Health Services Committee appointed by the Government, and in a representation made to the Department of Health on behalf of the Royal Sanitary Association of Scotland, it was contended that the time has now arrived when the law regarding all offensive trades should be amended so as to require that all premises in which any offensive trade is carried on should be licensed, and that the licence should be renewed annually.

Three of the complaints referred to one or other of two fish oil factories situated in Albert Quay. Although the premises were visited soon after the complaints were received, the smell had, by that time practically disappeared. Consequently no decision could be arrived at as to which of the two premises were the source of the nuisance complained of. A complaint was also received regarding offensive smells from the fish oil factory in Palmerston Road. Here again there was little evidence of nuisance by the time the premises were visited, but there was reason to believe that at the time complained of, the lid of one of the digesters, which contained livers which were not so fresh as usual, had been opened, and that this had been the cause of the nuisance complained of. A letter of warning was sent to the proprietor of the works.

The remaining two complaints referred to the fish meal factory in Palmerston Road. On one of the occasions complained of it was found that the pump supplying water to the condensers had become air-locked, and by the time the premises were visited, the defect was in the act of being remedied. On the other occasion, one of the digesters had become overheated. On both occasions, therefore, the nuisance only continued for a very brief period.

Inspections.

All the premises in which offensive trades are carried on are visited frequently - some of them daily - and the total number of inspections, exclusive of slaughter-houses, was 2,367. The premises which are generally considered to be the likely source of nuisance are those in which fish meal or fish oil are manufactured. Every precaution is, however, taken by the manage: ment of these factories to prevent nuisance, and for a number of years there has been no serious cause for complaint.

PIGSTYES.

At the end of 1934, there were 22 pigstyes on the register, as compared with 28 in the previous year, and 41 in 1932.

The ground at Brickfield has now been acquired in connection with a Housing Scheme, with the result that five applications for renewal of licence were refused. The premises have now been demolished.

In order to ensure that the pigstyes were being kept in conformity with the Byelaws, 49 visits were made in the course of the year.

Details of the work done are given in Appendix II. (D).

WORKSHOPS (EXCLUDING BAKEHOUSES).

The number of workshops (excluding bakehouses) on the register at the end of 1933 was 703. During the year, there were 26 added, 36 closed, and 13 converted into factories by the introduction of motive power. The number, therefore, at the end of 1934, was 680.

There were 1,726 visits made. Details of the work done are given in Appendix II. (E).

One Notice was received under Section 5 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, which requires that the Factory Inspector shall give intimation to the Local Authority of any sanitary defect in the factory or workshop remediable under the Public Health Act. The notice, which dealt with the want of cleanliness, received attention.

One Notice - under Section 9 of the Act - dealing with the provision of sanitary conveniences - was also received. The enforcement of Notices under this Section devolves upon the Factory Inspector.

Twenty-one Notices of Occupation were also received from the Factory Inspector.

As required by Section 107 of the Act, the occupiers of all factories or workshops employing outworkers sent lists of these to the Department twice during the year. Altogether, 12 lists were received, embracing 43 Outworkers. The homes of all the local outworkers were visited.

Inspection of Plans.

The plans of 35 premises - mainly premises in which foodstuffs were manufactured or sold - were reported on by the Medical Officer of Health and myself, and recommendations made and agreed to. The recommendations chiefly referred to the lighting and ventilation of the premises, and the provision of W.Cs. and sinks.

BAKEHOUSES.

There were at the end of the year 78 bakehouses in the City, 48 being classed as factories and 30 as workshops. This is two less than in the previous year.

In connection with these, 266 visits were paid. Details of the work done are given in Appendix II. (F).

Bakehouse Welfare Order, 1927.

By arrangement with the Factory Inspector, assistance is given by the Sanitary Staff in seeing that the provisions of the above Order are complied with.

Washing/

Washing Facilities.

In 24 bakehouses, a constant supply of warm water is not laid on to the sinks, but this is readily obtained by means of gas rings.

Suitable Accommodation for Clothing.

As stated in the report for the previous year, the majority of the bakehouses are provided with cloakroom accommodation. In some cases, however, it is impossible on account of lack of space to provide cloakrooms. In such cases the provision of clothes chests, in the form of wardrobes, is recommended, and during the year an additional bakehouse has been provided with a clothes chest.

The requirements as regards the exhibition of Dermatitis Notices and the provision of First Aid Treatment are generally complied with.

THE MILK AND DAIRIES ACTS AND RELATIVE ORDERS AND REGULATIONS.

At the end of the year, there were 698 persons registered to sell milk.

Undernoted are particulars:-

(a) Cowkeepers	8
(b) Retailers of Milk	329
(c) Retailers of Milk for consumption on premises only .	40
(d) Country farmers retailing milk from carts	48
(e) Retailers of ice cream	265
(f) Retailers of ice cream for consumption on premises only	8
Total ...	698

This is an increase of 31, as compared with the previous year. The greater part of the increase is in connection with retailers of ice cream. Under powers contained in a Local Act, all premises in which ice cream is manufactured or sold have to be registered and to conform to the Byelaws applicable to Dairies and milkshops. During the year, the number of such premises was increased from 245 to 265.

Prior to the present byelaws coming into operation "loose" milk was sold in general provision shops under conditions which were far from satisfactory. At the close of last year there were 273 milkshops in which the only milk or cream sold is milk or cream supplied in the properly closed and unopened receptacles in which it was delivered to the shop. There are, therefore, only 56 shops, apart from the shops in which milk issold for consumption on the premises only, in which "loose" milk is being sold.

The recommendations made by the Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector regarding the nature and quantity of articles which can be kept in a "loose" milk shop and also regarding the nature of any trade or business carried on in such shop are, generally, being loyally adhered to.

An increasing number of retailers of ice cream have now ceased to manufacture ice cream on the premises, and in lieu thereof, are purchasing the ice cream from manufacturers who have suitable premises and proper appliances for the manufacture thereof. This marks a great advance, as a number of shops in which ice cream was previously manufactured could not be regarded as satisfactory for the purpose. In the 359 premises in which ice cream is sold, (including 86 premises which are also registered as milkshops) the ice cream is in 205 cases bought from a manufacturer.

All the dairies, milkshops, and ice cream shops are regularly visited by one of the assistant inspectors, and the number of such visits during the year was 1,608.

Details/

Details of the work done are given in Appendix II. (G).

The number of cowsheds at the end of the year was 8, being the same number as in the previous year. The herds are regularly examined by the Veterinary Inspector, who is also responsible for the sanitary condition of the premises.

Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Order, 1934.

In a circular issued to all Local Authorities, the Sanitary Inspector was directed to include in his Annual Report a statement of the extent to which Articles IV to XIV. of the above-mentioned Order were being complied with.

Articles IV. to IX. deal with the provisions against infection or contamination.

During the year letters of warning were sent to the occupants of three milkshops regarding the opening of milk bottles in shops which are registered to supply milk only in the properly closed and unopened receptacles in which it was delivered to the shop; while four letters of warning were sent regarding the bottling of milk in unsuitable premises. Letters of warning were also sent to three dairymen regarding the filling of milk bottles on the street. A dairyman was warned regarding his having been found on one occasion sleeping in the backroom of a milkshop; while an ice cream dealer was warned for a similar offence. An ice cream dealer was found supplying ice cream from a cart which was used for the collection and storage of rags. After a letter of warning had been sent, the practice was immediately stopped.

Article X. enacts that "no person shall add any colouring or thickening matter to cream intended for sale for human consumption, and no person shall sell for human consumption, cream to which any colouring or thickening matter has been added." A similar provision regarding the addition of colouring matter to milk, skimmed milk, or separated milk, is contained in the Milk and Dairies Amendment Act, 1922. All the samples of milk and cream analysed by the Public Analyst are examined for the presence of colouring matter. None of the samples were found to contain colouring matter.

Articles XI. to XIII. deal with provisions as to vessels and conveyance of milk. No contraventions of any of these Articles were discovered.

There is no longer any power in the Order to deal with dairymen who use, or have in their possession vessels, belonging to any other person. It is our practice, however, to inform the owners of milk vessels that vessels belonging to them have been found in the possession of other dairymen. Forty-five such letters, referring to 139 vessels, were sent in the course of the year. So far as we are aware, the owners have had no difficulty in collecting such bottles.

Article XIV. requires that "no person shall sell by retail for human consumption skimmed milk, separated milk, or cream, except from a vessel labelled or marked in clearly legible letters "Skimmed milk," "Separated milk," or "Cream," as the case may be."

Letters of warning were sent to two dairymen regarding their failure to have the vessel from which skimmed milk was being retailed, properly labelled.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1930.

During the year no additional licences were granted to retailers to sell "Certified" milk. At the end of the year, there were, therefore, sixteen retailers licensed to sell "Certified" milk.

The/

The Northern Co-operative Society, Ltd., are licensed to pasteurise milk in their premises at Berryden, and to sell "pasteurised" milk in 33 of their branch shops. Nineteen licences were also granted to other retailers to sell "pasteurised" milk. A licence was also granted to the Aberdeen & District Milk Agency, Ltd., to pasteurise milk in their premises at Lilybank, Kittybrewster.

No licences were granted during the year for any of the other grades specified in the Order.

Samples were procured weekly from the retailers of "certified" and "pasteurised" milk and analysed by the Public Analyst.

Undernoted is a summary of the results:-

A. - Certified Milk.

Month.	No. of Samples.	Fat. Average %.	Other Solids. Average %.	Month.	No. of Samples.	Fat. Average %.	Other Solids. Average %.
January ...	3	3.88	9.22	July	2	4.05	9.05
February ...	3	4.08	9.19	August ...	3	4.05	8.94
March	3	3.90	9.04	September ..	4	4.29	9.17
April	3	4.21	9.15	October ...	4	3.78	9.06
May	4	3.68	9.02	November ...	2	3.68	9.12
June	2	3.73	9.05	December ...	2	3.58	9.01

Total No. 35. Fat - Average %, 3.93; Other Solids - Average %, 9.09.

Two of the samples contained less than 3.5 per cent. Fat - one in November; and one in December.

B, - Pasteurised Milk.

Month.	No. of Samples.	Fat. Average %.	Other Solids. Average %.	Month.	No. of Samples.	Fat. Average %.	Other Solids. Average %.
January ...	2	3.33	8.85	July	3	3.32	8.84
February ...	1	3.37	8.91	August ...	1	3.50	8.65
March	1	3.35	8.90	September ..	0	...	...
April	2	3.31	8.82	October ...	1	3.50	8.85
May	1	3.35	8.90	November ...	2	3.38	8.83
June	2	3.35	8.88	December ...	1	3.30	8.82

Total No. 17. Fat - Average %, 3.36; Other Solids - Average %, 8.84.

All the samples were also examined by the City Bacteriologist. The result of these examinations are given in the Medical Officer of Health's Annual Report.

SHOPS WHERE FOODSTUFFS ARE SOLD.

Under a local Act, every occupier of any premises used for the sale of any article of food, who does not keep the same clean and in good condition, is liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

Altogether 1,528 shops were inspected during the year, and, in 382 cases, the occupiers were communicated with regarding the condition of their shops. The corresponding numbers in the previous year, were, respectively, 1,399 and 339. Details of the work done are given in Appendix II. (H).

The following table gives particulars as to the shops visited:-

Class/

Class of Shop.	Number Inspected.	Found Satisfactory.	Found Unsatisfactory.	No. of Defects dealt with.
Bakers	149	113	36	62
Butchers	227	154	73	148
Butchers' Stores .	5	5	0	0
Chemists	73	64	9	18
Confectioners ...	62	48	14	22
Fishmongers ...	64	42	22	43
Fried Fish Shops .	79	37	42	93
Fruiterers	100	77	23	35
Greengrocers ...	14	13	1	1
Grocers	255	207	48	87
Grain Merchants ..	6	6	0	0
Public Houses ...	126	79	47	72
Restaurants ...	40	27	13	22
Mixed Shops ...	328	274	54	69
Totals, ...	1,528	1,146	382	672

PLACES OF PUBLIC REFRESHMENT.

The following table shows the various classes of shops on the register at the end of 1934:-

Description of Shop.	Number.
Ice Cream, ...	59
Fried Fish, ...	29
Restaurants, ...	90
Bakers, ...	6
Temperance Hotels, ...	3
Dairies, ...	28
Total, ...	215

This is an increase of twenty-six as compared with the previous year.

All these premises were visited from time to time in order to see that the byelaws for regulating the internal construction, lighting, and arrangement of premises, with a view to the orderly conduct and control thereof, are being complied with.

UNSOUND FOOD.

The total quantity of food seized or destroyed during the year 1934, was 132 tons, as compared with 121 tons in the preceding year.

All the meat seized in the slaughter-houses is examined by one of the Meat Inspectors - the Medical Officer of Health and the Veterinary Inspector - appointed under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations (Scotland).

The total number of visits made by the Sanitary Inspector's staff to the various places where foodstuffs are sold was 8,486. Of these 2,940 were made to slaughter-houses, 1,762 to meat marts, 414 to fish-curing premises, 321 to the Fish Market, 158 to wholesale warehouses, 138 to street markets, 251 to the New Market Hall, 156 to shipping sheds, 148 to provision-curing works, and 2,198 to other premises, including all the offal and tallow marts.

The quantity of fish landed during the year was 1,898,473 cwts. Of this quantity, 1,657,683 cwts. were landed by British fishing vessels, and 240,790 cwts. by foreign vessels. The quantity of fish landed in the previous year was, 2,219,712 cwts. The quantity destroyed as unfit for human food was 9,560/

9,560 lbs., as compared with 3,900 lbs. in the previous year.

There were altogether 1,263 seizures, as compared with 1,125 in the previous year. The majority of the seizures was made in the slaughter-houses, while 186 were made in the meat marts, 125 in warehouses and shops, 53 in offal markets, 5 in the Fish Market, 3 in cold stores, and 3 in curing yards.

Tinned Foods.

Considerable attention continues to be paid to the inspection of tinned foods. All factories where such articles are prepared are regularly visited.

Wholesale warehouses and shops are also visited, and, in these 124 lots of tinned foods, comprising beef, pork, tongue, ham, fruit, tomatoes and salmon were dealt with as being unfit for human food. The number of lots dealt with in the previous year was 90.

The Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations (Scotland) 1932.

The "Oversea Meat" landed at the port during the year consisted of lard, tinned beêf, tinned tongue, and tinned ham; and was all duly labelled.

The other imported foods consisted of butter, cheese, fish, tinned foods, flour, cereals, sugar, fruit and vegetables.

Prosecutions.

In no case was it found necessary to institute legal proceedings against anyone for having in his possession, or having sold or exposed for sale, food which was unfit for human consumption.

A detailed statement of the meat seized during each month of the year, as also a comparative statement of past years, will be found in Appendix III.

Meat Stores.

Two certificates for meat stores were granted during the year.

Cold Stores.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 16 of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations (Scotland), 1932, four cold stores are registered. These premises were regularly visited.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Undernoted are particulars as to the samples procured in accordance with the Act:-

ARTICLES.	No. of Samples Procured.			Number not Genuine.			No. of Prosecutions	No. successful.	Amount of Fines Imposed.
	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.			
Sweet Milk . .	365	332	697	13	106	119	8	8	£12:15:0
Skimmed Milk .	28	0	28	1	0	1	1	1	1:10:0
Condensed Milk	0	18	18	0	1	1	0	0	...
Milk Shake . .	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	...
Cream	14	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	...
Double Cream .	13	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	...
Tinned Cream .	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	...
Ice Cream . .	32	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	...
Cream Cakes .	0	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	...
Butter	0	24	24	0	0	0	0	0	...
Margarine . .	0	24	24	0	0	0	0	0	...
Baking Fat . .	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	...
Jam	0	18	18	0	0	0	0	0	...
Mince	23	135	158	2	7	9	2	2	3: 0:0
Beef Sausages	28	117	145	3	2	5	3	3	3:15:0
Pork Sausages	6	12	18	2	1	3	2	2	1:10:0
Sausage Meat	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	2: 0:0
Beef	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	...
Liver	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	...
Tinned Meat .	0	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	...
Tinned Fish .	0	33	33	0	12	12	0	0	...
Tinned Fruit .	0	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	...
Dried Fruit .	0	24	24	0	0	0	0	0	...
Barley	0	17	17	0	0	0	0	0	...
Cocoa	0	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	...
Coffee Essence	0	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	...
Fruit Wines .	0	18	18	0	0	0	0	0	...
Whisky	0	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	...
Brandy	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	...
Rum	1	7	8	1	1	2	1	1	2: 0:0
Gin	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	...
Cyder	0	18	18	0	0	0	0	0	....
Drugs	0	24	24	0	1	1	0	0	...
Totals, .	511	935	1,446	23	131	154	18	18	26:10:0

In addition to the above, 15 "unofficial" samples of sweet milk were procured at byres.

The total number of samples analysed was, therefore, 1,461, as compared with 1,137 in the previous year, and 1,247 in 1932.

The following tables give particulars as to the number of official samples of sweet milk procured since 1914, the year in which was commenced the system of "following up" all deficient samples of milk, i.e., in the case of a retailer selling deficient milk, of taking a sample in the course of delivery from the consigner to the consignee; and in the case of a producer, of visiting the byre at the earliest possible date and procuring a sample of the corresponding milk from the cow.

Table/

Table I.,

Giving number of Official Samples procured and showing the number deficient in Fat, Solids other than Fat, and in both Fat and other Solids.

Year.	Number of Samples.	Number deficient in Fat.	Number deficient in Solids other than Fat.	Number deficient in both Fat and Other Solids.	Total Number deficient.	Percentage deficient.	Number of Prosecutions.
1914,	123	21	2	1	24	19.5	21
1915,	207	21	6	5	32	15.6	25
1916,	266	35	4	6	45	17.8	36
1917,	252	36	12	3	51	20.2	37
1918,	240	15	3	1	19	7.9	9
1919,	262	25	3	3	31	11.8	22
1920,	272	10	1	2	13	4.8	6
1921,	431	18	7	2	27	6.3	15
1922,	445	22	3	0	25	5.6	14
1923,	463	15	3	4	22	4.8	9
1924,	536	19	6	2	27	5.0	20
1925,	524	24	2	2	28	5.3	21
1926,	472	20	1	0	21	4.4	11
1927,	437	10	2	0	12	2.7	3
1928,	404	7	3	0	10	2.5	3
1929,	357	7	0	2	9	2.5	4
1930,	309	2	0	1	3	1.0	2
1931,	323	8	2	0	10	3.1	4
1932,	319	4	0	0	4	1.3	3
1933,	313	7	1	1	9	2.9	8
1934,	365	10	3	0	13	3.6	8
Totals,	7,320	336	64	35	435	5.9	281

It will be observed that the total number of official samples of sweet milk procured during 1934, was 365, of which 13, or 3.6 per cent. were found to be under the standard. In the previous year the corresponding number of samples procured was 313, of which 9 or 2.9 per cent. were under the standard.

The percentage (3.6) is higher than in any year since 1926. Despite this fact, the percentage is low, and compares favourably with the corresponding percentages in any of the larger cities in the Kingdom. It is proper to mention that in four cases, including the sample taken at a byre by the County Authorities, the milk of the herds was found to be under the standard. In the quinquennial period 1914-8, the average percentage of deficient samples was 16.2; in 1919-23, it was 6.7; in 1924-8, it was 4.0; while in 1929-33, it was 2.2.

Table II.,

Giving number of Official Samples procured from Producers, as compared with the number procured from Retailers or Wholesalers. In each case, the Samples found deficient at the byre, or in course of delivery to the Retailer or Wholesaler, are excluded.

Year.	Number of Samples Procured from Producers.	Number deficient.	Percentage deficient.	Number of Samples Procured from Retailers or Wholesalers.	Number deficient.	Percentage deficient.
1914,	60	13	21.7	63	8	12.7
1915,	115	15	13.0	92	12	13.0
1916/						

Table II., (Contd.)

Year.	Number of Samples Procured from Producers.	Number deficient.	Percentage deficient.	Number of Samples Procured from Retailers or Wholesalers.	Number deficient.	Percentage deficient.
1916,	122	22	18.0	144	15	10.4
1917,	143	32	22.4	109	9	8.3
1918,	104	5	4.8	136	9	6.6
1919,	143	13	9.1	119	9	7.6
1920,	132	4	3.0	140	5	3.6
1921,	240	11	4.6	191	9	4.7
1922,	222	8	3.6	223	8	3.6
1923,	246	9	3.7	217	6	2.8
1924,	260	10	3.8	276	11	4.0
1925,	238	12	5.0	286	12	4.2
1926,	196	10	5.1	276	5	1.8
1927,	184	1	0.5	253	3	1.2
1928,	173	3	1.7	231	4	1.7
1929,	124	2	1.6	233	6	2.6
1930,	112	2	1.8	197	1	0.5
1931,	45	3	6.6	278	7	2.5
1932,	45	1	2.2	274	3	1.1
1933,	52	4	7.7	261	5	1.9
1934,	43	8	18.6	322	5	1.6
Totals,	2,999	188	6.3	4,321	152	3.5

The percentage of producers' samples found deficient in 1934 was 18.6 as compared with a percentage of 1.6 for the samples procured from wholesalers or retailers.

In the preceding year the corresponding percentages were, respectively, 7.7 and 1.9. During the quinquennial period 1914-18, the average percentage of producers' samples found deficient was 16.0, as compared with an average percentage of 4.0 for the period 1919-33. The corresponding percentages for samples procured from wholesalers or retailers were, respectively, 10.2 and 2.9.

Table III.,

Giving information as to the Sources from which the samples were procured.

Year.	Retail Samples from Shops.			Retail Samples from Carts.			Wholesale Samples in course of Delivery.			Samples taken on Delivery at Institutions.		
	Samples taken.	Found deficient.	Per cent age.	Samples taken.	Found deficient.	Per cent age.	Samples taken.	Found deficient.	Per cent age.	Samples taken.	Found deficient.	Per cent age.
1914,	50	8	16.0	35	7	20.0	24	8	33.3	14	1	7.1
1915,	82	14	17.1	64	4	6.2	38	11	29.0	23	3	13.0
1916,	118	19	16.1	82	9	11.0	47	16	34.0	19	1	5.3
1917,	83	11	13.3	54	6	11.1	92	34	37.0	23	0	0.0
1918,	123	8	6.5	66	7	10.6	49	4	8.2	2	0	0.0
1919,	101	14	13.7	36	2	5.5	123	15	12.2	2	0	0.0
1920,	129	6	4.7	32	2	6.3	111	5	4.5	0	0	0.0
1921,	166	10	6.0	87	3	3.4	176	14	8.0	2	0	0.0
1922,	188	10	5.3	86	5	5.8	169	10	5.9	2	0	0.0
1923,	198	6	3.0	86	3	3.5	176	13	7.4	3	0	0.0
1924,	209	10	4.8	129	8	6.2	193	9	4.7	5	0	0.0
1925,	252	16	6.3	105	4	3.8	158	8	5.1	9	0	0.0
1926,	242	9	3.7	121	5	4.1	107	7	6.5	2	0	0.0
1927,	210	4	1.9	103	3	2.9	113	5	4.4	11	0	0.0
1928/												

Table III., (Contd.)

Year.	Retail Samples from Shops.			Retail Samples from Carts.			Wholesale Samples in course of Delivery.			Samples taken on Delivery at Institutions.		
	Samples taken.	Found deficient.	Per cent age.	Samples taken.	Found deficient.	Per cent age.	Samples taken.	Found deficient.	Per cent age.	Samples taken.	Found deficient.	Per cent age.
1928,	203	6	3.0	125	1	0.8	76	3	4.0	0	0	0.0
1929,	205	6	3.0	77	2	2.6	75	1	1.3	0	0	0.0
1930,	184	2	1.1	55	0	0.0	70	1	1.4	0	0	0.0
1931,	256	7	2.7	52	1	1.9	15	2	13.3	0	0	0.0
1932,	255	2	0.8	62	1	1.6	2	1	50.0	0	0	0.0
1933,	250	6	2.4	55	1	1.8	8	2	25.0	0	0	0.0
1934,	307	6	2.0	43	3	7.0	15	4	26.7	0	0	0.0
Totals,	3,811	180	4.7	1,555	77	5.0	1,837	173	9.4	117	5	4.3

Fifteen samples were procured from consignments in course of delivery, and the percentage of deficient samples was 26.7. As the great bulk of the milk delivered in the City is now consigned to the Aberdeen and District Milk Agency, it is no longer necessary to take as many samples as formerly from consignments in course of delivery. A large number of samples are analysed daily by the Agency, and whenever there is reason to believe that a consignment may be under the standard, intimation is immediately sent to the Public Health Department.

The percentage of deficient samples purchased from retail carts was 7.0, as compared with 1.8 in the previous year. During the period 1914-18, the average corresponding percentage was 11.8, as compared with 3.3 for the period 1919-33.

The percentage of deficient samples purchased in retail shops was 2.0, as compared with 2.4 in the previous year. During the period, 1914-18, the average was 13.8, while for the period 1919-33, this average has fallen to 4.3.

Undernoted are particulars regarding all the deficient "official" samples of sweet milk procured during the past year.

A. Retailers' or Wholesalers' Samples.

No.	Complained of Sample.		Sample taken on Delivery.		Remarks.
	Fat.	Other Solids.	Fat.	Other Solids.	
1	2.89	8.61	2.90	8.63	No proceedings taken.
2	2.89	8.63	3.04	8.95	Penalty £1:10/-.
3	2.76	8.72	* 2.85	8.58	No proceedings taken.
4	2.84	8.61	3.77	8.72	Penalty £1:10/-.
5	2.80	8.63	3.75	8.50	Penalty £1.
6	1.70	8.93	3.82	8.79	Penalty £1:10/-.
7	3.63	8.09	3.29	8.07	No proceedings taken.

* Procured by County Police.

In four of the deficient samples purchased from retailers (Nos. 2, 5, 6 and 7), the milk was said to have been supplied "in the properly closed and unopened receptacles in which it was delivered to the shop." Full inquiry was made, and there was no reason to believe that the bottles in which the milk was supplied by the retailers had been opened by the retailers or by any other person after leaving the premises of the wholesale dairyman or producer. In three of these cases, samples taken from individual bottles from the consignments in course of delivery to each of the retailers were found to be above the standard. In the fourth case, the sample taken on delivery was under the standard for Solids other than Fat, and corresponded with the sample supplied by the retailer. No proceedings were, therefore, instituted in connection with this case, nor in connection with other two cases where the samples procured on delivery were under the standard.

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In my Annual Report for 1929, I gave particulars as to the results of experiments carried out in the premises of a wholesale dairyman. These experiments proved, as was to be expected, that if milk is allowed to remain in the filling pan of the bottling machine, or in the receiving tank, for some time without being thoroughly mixed immediately prior to the bottles being filled, the percentage of fat under such circumstances will be very low. A letter was sent to all farmers and dairymen supplying bottled milk to retailers, informing them of the number of samples of bottled milk purchased from retailers, which had been found under the standard, although samples taken subsequently in course of delivery to these retailers were found to be above the standard. The suppliers were also warned of the necessity of taking whatever steps might be necessary to ensure that all milk supplied by them is properly mixed before being bottled. For a considerable period after this warning was sent no sample of bottled milk was found to be under the standard. As already stated, however, three such samples were, during the past year, found to be under the standard, although samples procured in course of delivery on the following day were found above the standard. It is, therefore, necessary to repeat the warning that all milk should be thoroughly mixed before being bottled.

Case No. 3.

On 28th March, a sample of milk purchased from a farmer's retail cart was certified to contain 2.76 per cent. Fat and 8.72 per cent. Solids other than Fat. The complained of milk was supplied by another farmer and was delivered to the retailer outside the City. The County Police accordingly arranged to procure a sample from the consignment in course of delivery. This sample was certified by the County Analyst to contain 2.85 per cent. Fat and 8.58 per cent. Other Solids. The byre was subsequently visited by the County Authorities, who procured a mixed sample of the "morning" milk of the seven cows which were said to have yielded the complained of consignment. Samples were also procured of the milk of each of the seven cows.

Undernoted are particulars:-

	Fat.	Other Solids.
Mixed sample of "morning" milk of 7 Cows.	2.90	8.70
Mixed sample of "morning" milk of Cow No. 3.	3.10	8.40
Mixed sample of "morning" milk of Cow No. 4.	2.70	8.05
Mixed sample of "morning" milk of Cow No. 6.	2.80	8.81
Mixed sample of "morning" milk of Cow No. 8.	3.20	8.41
Mixed sample of "morning" milk of Cow No. 9.	2.20	8.73
Mixed sample of "morning" milk of Cow No. 10.	3.30	9.36
Mixed sample of "morning" milk of Cow No. 11.	3.20	8.41

Cases Nos. 4 & 9.

On 4th April, a pint of milk purchased in a branch retail shop contained 2.84 per cent. Fat and 8.61 per cent. Other Solids. The sample taken in course of delivery contained 3.77 per cent. Fat and 8.72 per cent. Other Solids. It was found, however, that the farmer supplied the retail firm with 8 cans of milk daily. In one of these cans the milk contained only 2.76 per cent. Fat; while in the remaining seven cans, the percentages of fat ranged from 3.11 to 4.00. Arrangements were made with the producer which should ensure that in future "each can of milk should contain milk with butter fat up to the limit." This is one of the recommendations contained in the Report, issued in 1922, by the Inter-Departmental Committee on the Laws, Regulations, and Procedure governing the sale of milk in Scotland.

B. Producers' Samples.

No.	Complained of Sample.		Sample taken at Eyre.		Remarks.
	Fat.	Other Solids.	Fat.	Other Solids.	
8	2.42	8.64	morning 2.98 mid-day 4.56 evening 3.99	8.72 8.55 8.94	Penalty £2.
9	2.76	8.80	Byre not re-visited. Sample consisted of contents of an 8 gallon can taken from a consignment in course of delivery by the farmer who supplied the milk in Case No. 4.		
10	2.90	8.63	morning 3.02 evening 3.48	8.62 8.57	Penalty £1:10/-.
11	2.82	8.72	morning 2.87 evening 3.01	8.77 8.67	Penalty £1:10/-.
12	3.29	8.07	3.54	8.46	No proceedings taken.
13	3.88	8.04	morning 3.05 evening 3.25	8.77 8.55	Penalty £2:5/-.

Case No. 8.

The complained of sample was purchased from a farmer's retail cart on 23rd January. It will be observed that the cows were being milked three times daily, and that, although the "morning" milk was under the standard for fat, the percentages of fat in both "mid-day" and "evening" milks, were considerably above the standard. The times of milking were 5 a.m.,11 a.m. and 5 p.m. The farmer was advised to milk in future only twice daily, with equal intervals between the milkings. A mixed sample of the "morning" milk of the whole herd procured three weeks after the change was made, was found to contain 3.37 per cent. Fat.

Case No. 11.

On 1st June, a sample taken from a consignment of 17 gallons in course of delivery to a retail firm, contained 2.82 per cent. Fat and 8.72 per cent. Other Solids. The consignment consisted partly of "morning", and, partly of "evening" milk.

A mixed sample of the "evening" milk of the whole herd (6 cows), contained 3.01 per cent. Fat and 8.67 per cent. Solids other than Fat; while a mixed sample of the "morning" milk contained 2.87 per cent. Fat and 8.77 per cent. Solids other than Fat. The producer was advised as to certain methods which he should adopt. A fortnight later, a mixed sample of the "morning" milk of the whole herd was certified to contain 3.30 per cent. Fat; while the "evening" milk contained 3.75 per cent. Fat.

Cases Nos. 7 & 12.

On 9th October a pint of milk purchased in a retail shop contained 3.63 per cent. Fat and 8.09 per cent. Other Solids. A pint bottle taken in course of/

of delivery from a consignment of 5 quarts, 63 pints, and 30 half-pints, contained 3.29 per cent. Fat and 8.07 per cent. Other Solids.

A mixed sample of the "morning" milk of the whole herd was procured at the byre on the following day, and certified to contain 3.54 per cent. Fat and 8.46 per cent. Other Solids. Samples were also procured from the two cans from which the complained of consignment was taken. The sample from one of these cans contained 3.10 per cent. Fat and 7.98 per cent. Other Solids; while the sample from the other can contained 3.60 per cent. Fat and 8.33 per cent. Other Solids. It was obvious, therefore, that a number of the cows were yielding milk which was under the standard. Samples were therefore taken of the milk of each cow.

Undernoted are particulars:-

No. of Cow.	Morning Milk. Quantity of Milk.	Morning Milk. Fat.	Morning Milk. Other Solids.	Evening Milk. Quantity of Milk.	Evening Milk. Fat.	Evening Milk. Other Solids.
1	About ½ gallon	3.95	8.38	About ¾ gallon	4.13	8.59
2	" 1¼ gallons	4.00	8.75	" 1¼ gallons	4.05	8.99
3	" 1 gallon	3.20	8.39	" ¾ gallon	3.57	8.60
4	" ½ "	2.80	7.68	" ½ "	3.16	8.85
5	" ½ "	4.11	9.00	" ¼ "	4.12	9.33
6	" 1¼ gallons	4.20	9.06	" 1¼ gallons	4.55	9.60
7	" 1 gallon	3.68	8.13	" 1 gallon	3.71	8.40
8	" 1 "	3.75	8.44	" ¾ "	3.45	8.85
9	" ½ "	2.85	7.73	" ½ "	3.41	8.24
10	" 1½ gallons	3.10	8.60	" 1½ gallons	4.26	8.64
11	" ¼ gallon	2.90	7.19	" ¼ gallon	2.69	7.63
12	" ¾ "	4.95	9.16	" ¾ "	5.15	9.46
13	" ¾ "	3.20	8.48	" ½ "	3.19	8.77
14	" 1 "	4.30	8.60	" ¾ "	4.51	8.64
15	" 1¾ gallons	3.25	8.26	" 1¼ gallons	3.16	8.59
16	" 1 gallon	3.40	8.60	" 1 gallon	3.50	8.65
17	" 1 "	3.40	8.36	" 1 "	3.51	8.44
18	" 1¼ gallons	4.55	9.33	" 1 "	4.94	9.71
19	" ¾ gallon	2.40	8.18	" ¾ "	3.15	8.61
20	" 2 gallons	3.00	8.05	" 1½ gallons	3.08	8.20
21	" ¾ gallon	3.00	6.90	" ½ gallon	2.61	7.14
22	" 1¼ gallons	2.21	8.61	" 1¼ gallons	3.39	8.68
23	" ½ gallon	3.55	8.40	" ¾ gallon	4.00	8.82
24	" ½ "	3.70	8.65	" ½ "	3.90	8.88
25	" 1¼ gallons	3.57	8.61	" 1 "	3.15	8.77

The cows are milked at 5 a.m. and 4.15 p.m.

It will be observed that 1 sample of the "morning" milk was deficient in fat; 10 were deficient in soilds other than fat; and 4 deficient in both fat and other solids. As regards the "evening" milk, 4 of the samples were deficient in solids other than fat; and 2 in both fat and other solids.

Case No. 13.

On 28th November, a pint bottle of milk purchased from a producer's retail cart, was certified to contain not more than 8.04 per cent. Solids other than Fat. The sample also contained 3.88 per cent. Fat.

The byre was visited on 4th and 5th December, when four samples were procured.

	Fat.	Other Solids.
(1) Mixed sample of the quantity of "evening" milk (37 gallons) which is filled into pint bottles, ...	3.18	8.57
(2) Mixed sample of the "evening" milk of the whole herd, (92 cows; about 101½ gallons), ...	3.25	8.55

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	Fat.	Other Solids.
(3) Mixed sample of the quantity of "morning" milk (25 gallons) which is filled into pint bottles, ...	3.06	8.94
(4) Mixed sample of the "morning" milk of the whold herd, (92 cows; 121½ gallons), ...	3.05	8.77

It will be observed that all four samples procured at the byre complied with the requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations.

Arrangements were, in this case, also made with the farmer to send samples of the "morning" and "evening" milk of each of the individual cows.

Undernoted are particulars:-

No. of Cow.	Age.	Date of last calving.	Evening Milk. Weight in lbs.	Evening Milk. Fat.	Evening Milk. Other Solids.	Morning Milk. Weight in lbs.	Morning Milk. Fat.	Morning Milk. Other Solids.
1	7 years	April.	5	3.85	7.80	6	2.40	7.95
2	3 "	4th Novr.	10	3.69	9.99	13	4.25	9.95
3	4 "	Octr.	18	2.20	7.88	18	1.22	7.83
4	4 "	Octr.	18	4.11	9.07	21	3.60	9.20
5	4 "	Septr.	5	3.11	9.11	8	3.40	9.38
6	5 "	Octr.	18	3.61	8.54	20	3.20	8.68
7	8 "	Septr.	23	3.05	8.28	27	2.50	8.61
8	4 "	Septr.	7	3.66	8.79	7	5.71	7.60
9	4 "	April.	6	3.55	7.09	8	3.45	8.92
10	4 "	Octr.	19	2.50	8.15	18	3.45	9.31
11	7 "	Octr.	14	3.75	8.94	25	2.20	8.28
12	7 "	Octr.	21	3.36	8.86	27	3.00	8.75
13	4 "	1st Decr.	23	4.95	8.65	23	4.40	8.96
14	4 "	Octr.	8	3.22	8.28	13	3.36	8.39
15	4 "	Octr.	10	3.10	7.52	11	3.41	7.90
16	4 "	Octr.	18	3.06	8.24	22	2.70	8.45
17	4 "	Septr.	13	2.70	7.33	13	2.51	7.59
18	4 "	Septr.	17	2.80	8.12	19	2.85	8.35
19	7 "	June.	10	4.09	8.71	11	4.00	8.91
20	6 "	Septr.	14	2.65	8.32	22	3.00	8.55
21	4 "	Augt.	14	3.20	8.23	17	2.90	8.44
22	4 "	Augt.	14	3.11	7.96	28	2.90	8.24
23	4 "	29th Novr.	16	3.61	8.81	18	4.55	9.06
24	4 "	29th Novr.	13	4.32	8.78	23	4.79	9.16
25	4 "	14th Novr.	18	3.00	8.80	23	3.86	9.00
26	4 "	12th Novr.	18	3.18	8.83	28	3.54	9.04
27	4 "	23rd Octr.	9	3.69	9.01	13	4.00	9.32
28	4 "	22nd Octr.	21	4.18	8.87	23	4.41	9.20
29	4 "	15th Octr.	14	2.90	8.71	20	3.60	8.90
30	4 "	9th Octr.	14	2.85	8.65	16	3.19	9.09
31	5 "	21st Novr.	28	2.95	7.96	35	2.46	8.25
32	4 "	11th Novr.	23	1.61	8.54	29	1.51	8.94
33	3 "	5th Octr.	19	3.55	9.05	26	2.62	8.50
34	8 "	Jany.	8	4.25	8.23	7	3.01	8.64
35	4 "	11th Novr.	24	2.20	8.93	30	2.19	9.14
36	8 "	1st Decr.	18	3.63	9.09	23	3.41	9.31
37	3 "	3rd Novr.	7	3.75	8.67	22	2.20	8.91
38	4 "	March.	7	3.45	9.23	9	3.25	9.20
39	4 "	Feby.	12	4.22	8.83	8	2.00	8.85
40	4 "	Septr.	18	2.89	8.86	8	2.88	8.74
41	6 "	July.	4	4.00	9.55	5	3.42	9.10
42	4 "	Jany.	9	4.55	9.01	9	4.84	9.61
43	5 "	5th Novr.	16	3.65	8.50	17	2.60	8.75
44	4 "	29th Novr.	11	5.82	8.67	16	5.01	8.75

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No. of Cow.	Age.	Date of last calving.	Evening Milk. Weight in lbs.	Evening Milk. Fat.	Evening Milk. Other Solids.	Morning Milk. Weight in lbs.	Morning Milk. Fat.	Morning Milk. Other Solids.
45	5 years	3rd Decr.	19	4.16	9.95	20	4.57	10.08
46	8 "	Jany.	7	3.22	8.93	9	2.85	8.85
47	8 "	Feby.	12	4.30	8.74	15	4.00	8.85
48	6 "	June.	12	5.65	8.78	10	3.91	8.97
49	4 "	23rd Novr.	23	3.49	9.06	28	3.65	9.20
50	7 "	6th Decr.	15	4.50	10.12	20	4.65	10.12
51	4 "	1st Novr.	26	5.45	8.74	27	4.09	8.99
52	4 "	26th Octr.	15	3.70	8.85	17	3.61	9.39
53	4 "	March.	12	3.85	9.15	13	3.50	9.33
54	4 "	March.	4	3.80	8.95	5	3.56	9.12
55	5 "	Septr.	9	2.78	8.14	13	3.06	8.02
56	4 "	March.	7	3.60	9.12	7	3.31	9.11
57	4 "	Jany.	11	3.39	8.86	14	3.35	9.00
58	4 "	Jany.	5	3.95	9.00	7	3.80	9.15
59	4 "	March.	7	2.40	7.40	6	3.00	8.24
60	4 "	3rd Decr.	21	5.00	9.05	25	4.45	9.16
61	7 "	10th Octr.	16	3.43	8.62	14	3.01	9.00
62	4 "	20th Novr.	15	3.75	8.85	17	3.01	9.13
63	4 "	7th April.	11	2.82	8.63	9	2.90	9.25
64	4 "	5th April.	6	4.70	9.00	13	4.31	9.31
65	8 "	20th March.	10	2.05	8.80	12	2.22	8.71
66	5 "	22nd March.	13	3.12	8.98	13	3.00	9.18
67	4 "	3rd April.	16	2.42	9.43	20	2.50	9.72
68	4 "	1st April.	14	3.35	9.00	17	2.80	9.11
69	7 "	11th March.	4	4.25	9.53	8	4.45	9.56
70	7 "	14th March.	8	4.90	8.98	8	2.40	9.08
71	8 "	10th Feby.	12	2.90	7.91	5	2.40	8.45
72	4 "	1st Novr.	21	3.95	9.17	20	3.49	9.26
73	4 "	3rd April.	8	3.50	9.02	9	3.45	8.97
74	4 "	10th April.	7	2.65	8.32	9	2.45	8.37
75	4 "	5th Septr.	15	3.70	8.80	16	3.10	9.18
76	4 "	10th Septr.	19	3.20	8.40	19	3.45	8.65
77	4 "	11th Augt.	15	2.48	7.54	15	2.35	8.05
78	4 "	19th Augt.	13	1.95	9.00	18	4.30	9.35
79	4 "	23rd Augt.	16	2.90	8.75	20	3.05	9.15
80	4 "	11th Augt.	24	2.65	8.40	23	2.00	8.89
81	4 "	11th July.	13	3.00	8.81	14	2.70	8.98
82	4 "	3rd July.	14	3.25	8.69	13	3.00	8.95
83	7 "	1st May.	5	2.60	6.93	6	2.25	6.80
84	5 "	5th Novr.	23	2.85	8.07	26	2.65	8.01
85	4 "	5th April.	10	4.20	8.74	12	4.10	8.75
86	4 "	3rd April.	11	3.50	8.55	10	3.20	8.95
87	4 "	1st Novr.	19	3.00	8.45	19	3.35	8.67
88	4 "	3rd Novr.	20	2.20	7.72	24	2.80	8.00
89	8 "	10th March.	7	3.00	7.42	6	2.25	7.47

It will be observed that 16 samples of the "morning" milk were deficient in fat; 5 deficient in solids other than fat; and 16 deficient in both fat and other solids.

As regards the "evening" milk, 10 were deficient in fat; 12 in solids other than fat; and 15 deficient in both fat and other solids.

It was found in a number of cases that there were very considerable differences between the quality of the "morning" and "evening" milk. In a number of cases also, e.g. Cows Nos. 25 to 30, the percentages of fat in the "evening" milk were less than in the "morning" milk. This is contrary to general experience.

The samples of the milk of the individual cows were not procured by the Public Health Staff, but were taken by the Farm Manager. Full instructions were/

were given as to the method of taking the samples, and there is every reason to believe that these instructions were strictly complied with.

Despite the fact that we have frequently found that the mixed milk of a herd may fall under the standard prescribed by the Sale of Milk Regulations, it is interesting to observe that the average percentages of fat and other solids in all the official samples of sweet milk, including deficient samples, taken in Aberdeen since 1919, are as follows:-

Year.	No. of Samples.	Fat.	Other Solids.
1919,	262	3.38	8.95
1920,	272	3.48	8.96
1921,	429	3.50	8.89
1922,	445	3.53	8.91
1923,	462	3.58	8.88
1924,	533	3.55	8.88
1925,	524	3.48	8.92
1926,	472	3.51	8.89
1927,	437	3.56	8.88
1928,	404	3.55	8.87
1929,	357	3.55	8.90
1930,	309	3.61	8.90
1931,	323	3.57	8.87
1932,	319	3.63	8.89
1933,	313	3.55	8.87
1934,	365	3.53	8.85

No similar information is available for the earlier years.

In calculating these averages, no account was taken of abnormal samples. Accordingly, the undernoted samples were omitted:-

Year.	Fat.	Other Solids.
1921	17.24	7.76
1921	8.23	8.69
1923	8.59	8.09
1924	7.55	8.51
1924	7.00	8.72
1924	6.95	8.50
1926	6.75	8.50
1927	7.05	8.50
1930	6.31	8.53
1931	9.56	8.54
1932	7.91	8.61
1933	6.05	8.85
1933	8.30	8.50

Informal Samples of Sweet Milk.

The total number of "informal" samples procured during the year, exclusive of the 15 samples procured at byres, was 332.

Skimmed Milk.

Twenty-eight "official" samples of skimmed milk were procured in the course of the year, and one was found to contain not more than 8.41 per cent. Solids not Fat, being a deficiency of 0.29 or 3.3 per cent. below the standard of 8.7 per cent. Solids not Fat. The sample also contained 0.54 per cent. Fat.

A sample taken from a consignment of 3 gallons skimmed milk in course of delivery to the retailer, was certified to contain 0.10 per cent. Fat and 9.10 per cent. Solids not Fat. It was stated by the retailer that the washings of a cream vessel had been inadvertently added to the contents of the skimmed milk can. A penalty of thirty shillings was imposed.

The/

The quantity of skimmed milk sold in the City is considerably less than in pre-war years.

Year.	No. of Samples.	No. under Standard.	Percentage under Standard.
1914,	7	0	0.0
1915,	25	0	0.0
1916,	58	11	19.0
1917,	50	2	4.0
1918,	18	1	5.6
1919,	17	2	11.8
1920,	24	1	4.2
1921,	34	0	0.0
1922,	40	0	0.0
1923,	48	0	0.0
1924,	42	0	0.0
1925,	45	0	0.0
1926,	55	0	0.0
1927,	38	2	5.3
1928,	29	0	0.0
1929,	18	0	0.0
1930,	16	0	0.0
1931,	13	0	0.0
1932,	16	0	0.0
1933,	24	1	4.2
1934,	28	1	3.6
Totals,	645	21	3.3

The average percentages of fat and other solids contained in the samples of skimmed milk procured during the last fifteen years were as under:-

Year.	No. of Samples.	Fat.	Other Solids.
1919,	17	1.71	8.86
1920,	24	1.17	8.91
1921,	34	1.39	8.89
1922,	40	1.21	8.87
1923,	48	1.13	8.92
1924,	42	0.76	9.21
1925,	45	0.93	9.19
1926,	55	0.85	9.20
1927,	38	0.89	9.07
1928,	29	0.73	9.08
1929,	18	0.66	9.13
1930,	16	0.95	9.19
1931,	13	0.92	9.03
1932,	16	0.80	9.11
1933,	24	0.76	9.01
1934,	28	0.49	8.96

The greater part of the skimmed milk sold in Aberdeen is "separated." The proportion of "hand-skimmed" milk is steadily decreasing.

Condensed Milk.

Eighteen "informal" samples were procured in order to determine whether the requirements of the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations (Scotland) 1930, were being complied with. Seventeen of the samples were certified to conform with the Regulations.

Undernoted are particulars:-

No.	Nature of Sample.	Total Milk Solids.	Fat.	Stated Pints.	Calculated Pints.
1	Sweetened Machine-Skimmed	28.54	0.24	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
2	" " "	27.15	0.30	$1\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$
3	Unsweetened Full Cream	31.74	9.29	2	2
4	Sweetened Machine-Skimmed	27.70	0.46	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
5	" " "	28.30	0.48	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
6	Sweetened Full Cream	32.61	9.61	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$
7	Sweetened Machine-Skimmed	28.06	0.40	$1\frac{5}{8}$	$1\frac{5}{8}$
8	" " "	26.33	0.42	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$
9	Sweetened Full Cream	31.20	9.00	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$
10	Sweetened Machine-Skimmed	27.41	0.30	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$
11	" " "	28.82	0.35	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
12	" " "	27.32	0.30	$1\frac{5}{8}$	$1\frac{5}{8}$
13	" " "	28.10	0.47	$1\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$
14	" " "	26.88	0.59	2	2
15	" " "	28.33	0.34	$1\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$
16	" " "	27.05	0.38	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
17	" " "	27.85	0.33	$1\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$
*18	Sweetened Milk	29.60	7.67	-	-

*This milk was manufactured in America, and was not labelled as required by the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations (Scotland) 1930. A few tins had been sold by a wholesale merchant to a hawker, and by the time the sample was procured, all the remaining tins had been disposed of.

Cream.

Twenty-seven "official" samples were procured, 14 of these being of "ordinary" cream, and 13 of "double" cream.

In view of the recommendations of the Inter-Departmental Committee, viz., that "ordinary" cream should contain 10 per cent. butter fat, and "double" cream 40 per cent. butter fat, the undernoted particulars as to prices and quality are of interest.

Undernoted are particulars ;-

Ordinary Cream.

No.	Price.	Total Solids.	Fat.	No.	Price.	Total Solids.	Fat.
1.	8d.	27.16	19.66	8.	6d.	33.70	27.06
2.	6d.	34.59	27.71	9.	6d.	25.78	18.42
3.	8d.	35.50	26.66	10.	8d.	27.27	20.02
4.	8d.	33.04	26.09	11.	6d.	27.22	20.06
5.	8d.	28.70	21.30	12.	7d.	34.20	27.49
6.	8d.	30.34	23.00	13.	8d.	28.79	21.40
7.	8d.	36.65	32.26	14.	4d.	20.33	12.18

A half pint was purchased in each case.

It will be observed, as has been noted in previous years, that even when allowance is made for the difference in the price charged, there were glaring anomalies in the percentages of fat contained in the various samples. Thus, in the eight samples for which 8d. was charged, the percentages of fat ranged from 19.66 to 32.26. The sample which cost 7d. contained 27.49 per cent. fat. In the four samples which cost 6d. the percentages of fat were, respectively, 18.42, 20.06, 27.06 and 27.71. The remaining sample cost 4d. and contained 12.18 per cent. fat.

Double/

Double Cream.

No.	Price.	Total Solids.	Fat.	No.	Price.	Total Solids.	Fat.
1.	1/4	58.91	53.80	8.	1/4	63.80	59.30
2.	1/4	60.66	54.25	9.	1/4	58.81	54.50
3.	1/4	67.90	62.15	10.	1/4	59.51	55.20
4.	1/6	62.00	56.66	11.	1/6	60.96	56.70
5.	1/4	51.51	45.60	12.	1/6	60.70	56.60
6.	1/-	56.80	52.23	13.	1/-	63.96	60.30
7.	1/4	59.91	53.10				

A half pint was purchased in each case.

Here, also there were anomalies in the percentages of fat contained in the various samples. Thus, in the three samples which cost 1/6, the percentages of fat ranged from 56.66 to 56.70; while in the eight samples which cost 1/4, the percentages ranged from 45.60 to 62.15. The remaining two samples each cost 1/-, and the percentages of fat were, respectively, 52.23 and 60.30.

Tinned Cream.

One sample, which contained 33.55 per cent. total milk solids and 25.85 per cent. fat, was analysed.

Ice Cream.

Thirty-two "official" samples were analysed, and all were certified genuine.

Undernoted are particulars:-

No.	Price.	Weight of one-third part of sample.	Fat.	Total Solids.	Ash.
1.	6d.	4 ozs.	1.85	27.10	0.56
2.	6d.	6 ozs.	0.22	22.92	0.65
3.	6d.	6½ ozs.	0.10	25.60	0.62
4.	9d.	5 ozs.	0.98	26.41	0.66
5.	6d.	2½ ozs.	0.25	25.80	0.60
6.	6d.	4 ozs.	1.11	27.30	0.66
7.	6d.	4½ ozs.	0.76	26.76	0.62
8.	6d.	4½ ozs.	0.23	23.59	0.67
9.	6d.	7 ozs.	0.10	26.80	0.64
10.	6d.	6½ ozs.	0.13	26.76	0.62
11.	6d.	5½ ozs.	0.19	27.55	0.63
12.	6d.	5½ ozs.	0.39	18.84	0.66
13.	6d.	8 ozs.	0.16	24.60	1.08
14.	6d.	8 ozs.	3.13	29.60	0.50
15.	9d.	5 ozs.	1.24	23.05	0.52
16.	6d.	5 ozs.	3.44	26.70	0.57
17.	6d.	5 ozs.	0.87	23.14	0.65
18.	6d.	5 ozs.	3.54	37.20	0.47
19.	6d.	8 ozs.	0.91	26.60	0.64
20.	6d.	7½ ozs.	2.11	26.56	0.59
21.	6d.	8 ozs.	0.38	23.60	0.60
22.	6d.	8 ozs.	2.46	26.28	0.55
23.	6d.	3½ ozs.	2.76	27.50	0.59
24.	6d.	3½ ozs.	3.60	28.00	0.71
25.	6d.	3½ ozs.	3.65	26.25	0.62
26.	6d.	3½ ozs.	3.75	27.50	0.61
27.	6d.	3½ ozs.	6.15	30.46	1.00
28.	1/3.	3½ ozs.	12.74	35.20	0.88
29.	6d.	8 ozs.	0.44	26.16	0.67
30.	6d.	8 ozs.	1.61	25.47	0.57
31.	6d.	4½ ozs.	1.48	28.50	0.62
32.	6d.	6½ ozs.	0.96	28.25	0.67

It will be observed that 16 of the samples contained less than 1 per cent. fat - the percentages ranging from 0.10 to 0.98. In 5 cases the quantity was more than 1 but less than 2 per cent. - the percentages ranging from 1.11 to 1.85; in 3 cases the quantity was more than 2 but less than 3 per cent. - the percentages ranging from 2.11 to 2.76; while in the remaining 8 cases, the quantity was more than 3 per cent. - the percentages ranging from 3.13 to 12.74.

As has been our experience in previous years, there are several anomalies regarding the quantity supplied and the price charged. Twenty-nine of the samples cost 6d. One weighed 7½ ozs. and the percentage of fat was 0.25, Six weighed 10½ ozs. and the percentages were, respectively, 2.76, 3.60, 3.65, 3.75, 6.15 and 12.74; two weighed 12 ozs. and the percentages were 1.11 and 1.85; three weighed 13½ ozs. and the percentages were 0.23, 0.76 and 1.48; three weighed 15 ozs. and the percentages were 0.87, 3.44 and 3.54; two weighed 16½ ozs. and the percentages were 0.19 and 0.39; one weighed 18 ozs. and the percentage was 0.22; two weighed 19½ ozs. and the percentages were 0.10 and 0.13; one weighed 21 ozs. and the percentage was 0.10; one weighed 22½ ozs. and the percentage was 2.11; seven weighed 24 ozs. and the percentages were, 0.16, 0.38, 0.44, 0.91, 1.61, 2.46 and 3.13. Two samples cost 9d. and, each weighing 15 ozs., contained 0.98 and 1.24 per cent. fat. The remaining sample, costing 1/3 and weighing 10½ ozs., contained 12.74 per cent. fat.

Cream Cakes, &c.

Twelve "informal" samples were analysed. Undernoted are particulars:-

Nature of Article.	Percentage of Butter in Fat.	
Meringue, ...	50	
Cream Cake, ...	Nil.	
Cream Doughnut, ...	50	
Meringue, ...	100	
Cream Cake, ...	50	
Meringue, ...	100	
Cream Cake, ...	100	
Meringue, ...	100	
Cream Puff, ...	100	
Meringue, ...	100	
Cream Cake, ...	Nil.	
Cream Cake, ...	No Cream.	Meringue Filling.

No Boric was found in any of the samples.

Butter.

Twenty-four "informal" samples were analysed, and all were certified genuine. The percentages of moisture ranged from 13.60 to 15.78.

None of the samples contained preservative.

Margarine.

Twenty-four "informal" samples were procured, and all were certified genuine. The percentages of moisture ranged from 13.70 to 15.91.

None of the samples contained preservative.

In three cases it was found that the requirements of the Act as regards labelling, etc., were not being strictly complied with, and letters of warning, with an excerpt from the Act giving full particulars as regards these requirements, were sent to all offenders.

Baking/

Baking Fat.

Seven "informal" samples, consisting of "Silkit," "Albion," "B.C.L.," "Bakit," "Prairie Nut Butter," "Crystal," "Lotus Lily" and "Flakit" - all manufactured by the same firm - were analysed in order to determine whether the articles were margarine within the meaning of the Food & Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

The Analyst stated that in view of the comprehensive nature of the definition of margarine, he was not in a position to say whether or not the samples were margarine within the meaning of the Act.

Jams.

Eighteen "informal" samples were analysed, and all certified genuine. Five of the samples contained no sulphur dioxide, and the quantities in the remaining thirteen samples ranged from 16 to 35 parts per million. The maximum quantity permissible is 40 parts per million. Two of the samples contained glucose, the percentages being, respectively, 15.60 and 19.02.

Fifteen of the samples were labelled "Full Fruit Standard," and three "Lower Fruit Standard."

Mince.

One hundred and thirty-five "informal" samples were analysed, and of these 7 were found to contravene the requirements of the Public Health (Preservatives &c. in Food) Regulations. The only preservative permissible in mince is sulphur dioxide in the proportion of 450 parts per million, and the preservative can only be used during the months of June, July, August and September. The quantities of sulphur dioxide ranged from 42 parts to 900 parts per million.

In the previous year, the number of corresponding samples purchased was 144, and of these 13 were found to contravene the requirements. In 1932 the corresponding figures were 137 and 5.

During the past year 23 "official" samples of mince were purchased, and two contraventions were discovered. The quantities of sulphur dioxide were, respectively, 72 and 125 parts per million. Penalties of £1 and £2 were imposed.

The offences all occurred during the months in which no preservative can be used.

Sausages.

One hundred and seventeen "informal" samples of beef, and 12 of pork sausages were analysed. Two of the samples of beef sausages were certified to contain, respectively, 575 and 666 parts per million sulphur dioxide; while a sample of pork sausages contained 545 parts per million. The permissible maximum is 450 parts.

Thirty-four "official" samples - 28 of beef and 6 of pork - were analysed. Three samples of beef sausages were certified to contain, respectively, 581, 582 and 606 parts sulphur dioxide per million; while two samples of pork sausages contained 541 and 642 parts per million. Penalties ranging from fifteen to forty-five shillings were imposed.

Sausage Meat.

An "official" sample was certified to contain 795 parts sulphur dioxide per million. A penalty of £2 was imposed.

Stewing Beef.

Seven "informal" samples were analysed, and all certified to contain no preservative.

Liver.

Six "informal" samples were analysed, and all certified to contain no preservative.

Tinned Foods.

Sixty-five "informal" samples - 12 of meat, 33 of fish and 20 of fruit - were analysed.

In one of the samples of meat - a sample of meat paste, no tin was found; while in the remaining eleven samples, the quantities ranged from 0.1 to 1.20 grains of tin per lb.

The quantities of tin found in the ten samples of salmon analysed, ranged, with one exception from 0.4 to 1.2 grains per lb. In the remaining case the quantity was 2.7 grains per lb. The tin was an old one, and the interior was badly blackened in parts. The remaining 23 samples of fish all consisted of sardines. In twelve of the samples no lead was found. The quantities in the remaining eleven samples ranged from 4 to 35 parts per million.

The quantities of tin found in the twenty samples of fruit ranged from 0.5 to 1.9 grains per lb.

Dried Fruit.

Twenty-four "informal" samples were analysed. Sixteen of these were certified to contain no preservative.

Undernoted are particulars regarding the samples which contained preservative:-

Name of Article.		Nature and Amount of Preservative.
Apple Rings	...	10 parts SO_2 per million.
DO.	...	10 do.
Do.	...	385 do.
Sultanas	...	438 do.
Pears	...	490 do.
Raisins	...	545 do.
Apricots	...	1,240 do.
Do.	...	1,696 do.

The maximum quantity of preservative permitted in raisins and sultanas is 750 parts per million; and in apples, pears, and apricots, 2,000 parts sulphur dioxide per million.

Barley.

Seventeen "informal" samples were analysed, and all were certified to contain no sulphur dioxide.

Cocoa.

Sixteen "informal" samples were purchased. All were certified genuine. No trace of arsenic was found in any of the samples.

Coffee Essence.

Fourteen "informal" samples were analysed. All were certified to contain no preservative.

Fruit Wines.

Eighteen "informal" samples were analysed and certified genuine.

Undernoted are particulars:-

Name of Wine.	SO_2 parts per million.	Benzoic Acid parts per million.
Black Currant, ...	Nil.	Nil.
Ginger, ...	Nil.	467
Lime Juice, ...	221	Nil.
Non Alcoholic, ...	Nil.	534
Raspberry, ...	Nil.	520
Black Currant, ...	Nil.	461
Non Alcoholic, ...	Nil.	522
Ruby, ...	Nil.	587
Strawberry, ...	Nil.	420
Non Alcoholic Port,	Nil.	586
Non Alcoholic Port,	Nil.	546
Raspberry, ...	Nil.	491
Ginger, ...	135	Nil.
Grape & Ginger, ...	240	Nil.
Non Alcoholic Port,	Nil.	515
Raspberry, ...	Nil.	466
Ginger Wine, ...	Nil.	Nil.
Sherry, ...	Nil.	341

The permissible preservatives are sulphur dioxide, not exceeding 350 parts per million; or benzoic acid, not exceeding 600 parts per million.

Spirits.

Twenty-four "informal" samples - 11 of whisky, 7 of rum, 3 of brandy, and 3 of gin - were analysed. All were certified genuine, with the exception of a sample of rum, which was certified to be 37.00 degrees under proof. An "official" sample was subsequently purchased from the seller of this sample, and was certified to be 35.9 degrees under proof. A penalty of £2 was imposed.

Cyder.

Eighteen "informal" samples were analysed, and all were certified to comply with the requirements of the Public Health (Preservatives &c. in Food) Regulations. One of the samples contained no sulphur dioxide, while the quantities of sulphur dioxide in the remaining samples ranged from 58 to 166 parts per million. The maximum permissible quantity is 200 parts per million.

Drugs.

Twenty-four "informal" samples - 4 Seidlitz Powders, 2 Strong Tincture of Iodine, 2 Parrish's Chemical Food, 2 Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine, 2 Olive Oil, 2 Cod Liver Oil, 2 Castor Oil, 2 Mercury Ointment, 2 Phenacetin Tablets, 2 Aspirin Tablets, and 2 Iron Pills - were analysed. All were certified genuine, with the exception of one sample of Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine. This sample was certified to contain 2.10 per cent. quinine sulphate (limits:- 1.9 to 2.1); and 0.80 per cent. ammonia (limits:- 0.90 to 1.05). Letter of warning was sent to the seller.

Departmental Committee on the Composition and Description of Food.

The above-mentioned Committee which was appointed "To consider whether it is desirable that the law relating to the composition and description of articles of food should be altered so as to enable definitions or standards to be prescribed or declarations of composition to be required, for articles of food other than liquid milk; and, if so, to recommend what alterations of the law are required", have issued their Report.

The/

The Committee recommend that the law should be altered in the manner suggested in the remit, and that the enabling power should be vested in the Minister of Health for England and the Department of Health for Scotland.

Undernoted are details of the Committee's recommendations.

The power to fix standards or definitions should only be used where it is shown that it is necessary for the protection of the public health (including nutrition), or the protection of the pocket of the consumer.

Foods specially offered for infants and invalids should bear on the label of the package containing them a declaration of their contents.

The limits or standards which are at present usually adopted in connection with extraneous matter such as arsenic, lead, tin, or other impurity, with which food may become contaminated in the process of collection or preparation; and the addition to an article of food of an ingredient which is claimed to be necessary for its production in a state fit for carriage or consumption, as, for example, starch in shredded suet; should come under review.

In any attempt to control by statute statements about the composition of food, it should be legally enacted that, for purposes of evidence as to the nature, quality and substance demanded of a food, specific claims made in advertisements shall be deemed to be part of the package label.

Where samples of a pre-packed article on sale in the district of a Food and Drugs Authority are found to contravene legal requirements, action could most effectively and economically be taken at the premises where the article is packed. Where these premises are situated in another Authority's district, the first-mentioned Authority should be empowered to require the Authority of the other district to cause samples of the article to be taken in the despatch department of the packer's premises, and the latter Authority should be empowered to take proceedings against the packer if the samples obtained from him are reported against.

No standard or definition should be laid down, and no declaration of composition should be required, without giving the manufacturers and other persons concerned, the fullest opportunity of hearing what is to be done and submitting their views on the proposal. In all cases therefore, the power to fix standards and definitions should be exercised by means of an Order. A draft of the Order should be published and ample time allowed to any persons interested to state their objections.

Steps would have to be taken to prevent the importation of articles which contravene any standards or other requirements which have been laid down, as is now done in the case of certain enactments. Where the article is pre-packed the importer should be held to be primarily responsible for any infringement of the law in relation to the composition and labelling of the article.

The ancient statutes of pre-victorian times dealing with the composition of tea and coffee should be repealed. Consideration should be given to the question of replacing the Acts dealing with the composition of bread and flour, by new legislation, and to the question of the consolidation of all the statutes dealing with the composition of food.

ARTIFICIAL CREAM ACT, 1929.

So far as is known no artificial cream has been manufactured or sold in the City since the Act came into operation.

THE SALE OF FOOD ORDER, 1921.

The number of inspections made in connection with this Order, which deals with/

with the labelling of imported meat, was 191. In only four shops was imported meat found exposed for sale by retail.

The above-mentioned Order has now been revoked, and is substituted by the Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 7 Order, 1934.

The new Order contains requirements as to the marking at time of importation of chilled beef, frozen mutton, frozen lamb, frozen pork, boneless beef, boneless veal, salted pork and edible offals. The Order also contains requirements as to the manner in which the indication of origin is to be applied on sale and exposure for sale of the afore-mentioned classes of meat.

A full summary of the Order was sent to every butcher in the City.

THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926 AND THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (GRADING AND MARKING) ACT, 1928.

The total number of inspections made during the year in connection with the above Acts, and Orders made thereunder, was 2,170. Of these 332 were made to shops where eggs were sold; 446 to shops where apples were sold; 195 to shops where oat products were sold; 232 to shops where currants, raisins and sultanas were sold; 118 to shops where honey was sold; 226 to shops where tomatoes were sold; 382 to shops where butter was sold; and 239 to shops where bacon and ham were sold.

It was found that, generally speaking, the Acts and Orders were being complied with - failure to have any of the required articles labelled at the time of visit being, as a rule, due to the shopkeeper having failed to replace the Notices after dressing the windows. In 34 cases letters of warning were sent.

Premises at the Cold Store in Green, have been duly registered for the cold storage of eggs.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 and 1928.

Twenty-three "official" samples were procured under the above Acts, and duly analysed. Seventeen of the samples were procured from upholsterers, three from rag flock manufacturers, and three from bedding manufacturers.

Undernoted are particulars:-

No. of Sample.	Chlorine (of Chlorides) per 100,000 parts of Flock.	No. of Sample.	Chlorine of Chlorides) per 100,000 parts of Flock.
1.	218	13.	5
2.	6	14.	6
3.	6	15.	6
4.	6	16.	5
5.	4	17.	6
6.	30	18.	5
7.	7	19.	4
8.	215	20.	6
9.	5	21.	4
10.	6	22.	5
11.	47	23.	6
12.	4		

The standard is 30 parts Chlorine (of Chlorides) per 100,000 parts of flock.

Prosecutions were instituted in the three cases where the flock did not comply with the requirements of the Regulations. Penalties of 40/-, 40/- and 20/- were imposed.

POISONS & PHARMACY ACT, 1908.

No additional application was received from occupiers of premises for licence to sell substances to be used exclusively in agriculture or horticulture. Applications for the renewal of existing licences were made and granted. The total number of premises licensed is seven. The arrangements for keeping poisonous substances were found to be satisfactory.

One additional application was received from an assistant in the employment of a licensee. The total number of assistants licensed is thirteen.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

Twenty-one "official" samples - 10 of fertilisers and 11 of feeding stuffs - were analysed.

Undernoted are particulars:-

A. FERTILISERS.

Description of Sample.	ANALYSIS AS GUARANTEED.				ANALYSIS AS FOUND.			
	Nitrogen.	Soluble Phosphate.	Insoluble Phosphate.	Potash.	Nitrogen.	Soluble Phosphate.	Insoluble Phosphate.	Potash.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Grain Manure ...	5.0	9.0	2.0	4.50	5.50	9.32	2.04	4.94
Grain & Grass Manure	4.0	8.0	3.50	6.0	4.30	8.00	3,95	6.38
Grass Manure ...	6.0	7.0	3.0	6.0	6.46	6.71	3.31	6.40
Grain & Clover Fertiliser ...	4.0	9.0	3.5	5.0	3.84	9.45	3.60	5.31
Potato Fertiliser	4.0	7.5	3.0	8.0	3.88	8.00	3.50	8.44
Turnip Fertiliser	2.0	7.0	9.0	4.0	2.04	7.50	8.70	3.87
Basic Slag ...	...	...	15.0	...	...	...	14.02	...
Corn & Clover Manure	4.50	7.5	5.0	5.3	4.89	7.00	5.24	5.60
Special Turnip Manure	2.50	8.0	7.0	3.50	2.24	7.92	7.50	3.80
Superphosphate .	...	16.0	...	...	...	16.0	...	...

When allowance is made for the "limits of error" provided by the Act, it was found that all the samples complied with the requirements of the Regulations.

B. FEEDING STUFFS.

Description of Sample.	ANALYSIS AS GUARANTEED.					ANALYSIS AS FOUND.				
	Oil.	Albuminoids.	Fibre.	Phos. Acid.	Salt.	Oil.	Albuminoids.	Fibre.	Phos. Acid.	Salt.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Special Grass Cake Nuts ...	6.0	18.0	11.0	...	...	6.58	17.94	9.65	...	...
Chick Mash No. 2	4.5	15.0	6.0	...	...	4.92	15.97	5.39	...	...
Pig Meal No. 1 ..	3.5	18.0	4.0	...	...	3.43	19.06	4.24	...	...
Poultry Meal ...	4.0	17.0	5.0	...	...	4.16	18.70	5.03	...	...
White Fish Meal .	3.5	64.0	...	8.0	2.0	3.10	64.8	...	7.34	1.83
White Fish Meal .	4.0	60.0	...	9.0	3.0	3.65	64.8	...	7.90	2.73
Poultry Meal ...	3.0	17.5	5.0	...	...	2.78	18.28	5.05	...	...
Pig Meal	7.0	14.0	4.0	...	...	6.46	15.04	4.39	...	...
Calf Meal	6.5	22.5	8.0	...	...	6.40	22.50	7.26	...	...
Dairy Mixture ...	1.75	19.0	10.0	...	...	1.91	20.25	8.85	...	...
Sow Meal	2.0	15.0	6.0	...	...	2.14	16.50	5.35	...	...

When allowance is made for the "limits of error" provided by the Act, it was found that all the samples complied with the requirements of the Regulations.

SHOPS ACT, 1912, AND THE SHOPS (HOURS OF CLOSING) ACT, 1928.

The provisions of these Acts, and the Half-Holiday Orders and Closing Orders made under the principal Act, have been regularly enforced. In all, 6,585 inspections were made by the Sanitary Staff during the year.

Of these inspections, 3,130 were made to shops where full inquiry was made as to whether the various requirements of the Shops Act, 1912, were being complied with. In 2,783 or 89 per cent. of the shops visited, no contravention was discovered. In the previous year similar inquiries were made in 2,075 shops, and in 1,868 or 90 per cent. no contravention was discovered. In 1932, 2,601 shops were similarly visited, and in 2,403 or 92 per cent. no contravention was discovered.

Thirty-one complaints regarding alleged contraventions of the Act were received during the year. All these complaints were immediately attended to and, when necessary, steps taken to see that the requirements of the Act were fully complied with. Fifteen of the complaints related to the conditions of employment of the shop assistants, and in 7 of these cases no contravention was discovered. In seven cases letters of warning were sent; while in the remaining case proceedings were instituted. Sixteen of the complaints related to the selling of non-exempted articles after the prescribed evening closing hour or on the afternoon of the weekly half holiday.

In the previous year the number of complaints was 43, in 1932, 46, in 1931, 36, and in 1930, 37.

Half-Holiday Orders.

There are sixteen Half-Holiday Orders in force in the City. No additional Order was made in the course of the year.

The Aberdeen Shops (Weekly Half-Holiday) Amendment Order, 1914, provides that, during the weeks in which Christmas Day and New Year's Day occur, the half-holiday for the shops affected shall be such day as the occupier may specify in a notice affixed in his shop, as provided by Section 4 (3) of the Shops Act, 1912.

During Christmas and New Year weeks, all shops were inspected in order to see that the requirements of Acts and of the aforementioned Order were complied with. No contravention was discovered.

Seven complaints were received regarding alleged contraventions of Half-Holiday Orders. In five cases there was no cause for complaint, and in the remaining two cases, although there was no definite proof of a contravention, letters of warning were sent.

Closing Order under Section 5 (for Fixing the Closing Hour for the Several Days of the Week.)

There are seven Closing Orders in force, viz., for chemists, boot and shoe dealers, hairdressers, drapers, ironmongers, butchers, and watchmakers and jewellers.

Three complaints were received regarding alleged contraventions. Proceedings were in one case instituted in connection with a contravention of the Butchers' Closing Order, and a penalty of 20/- was imposed. In the remaining two cases, although there was no definite proof of a contravention, letters of warning were sent.

Section 1 (1) and (2) - Shop Assistants' Half-Holiday.

Eight complaints were received regarding assistants not receiving the prescribed weekly half-holiday. In six cases there was no cause for complaint, while/

while in one case a firm were prosecuted for employing two of their assistants after 1.30 p.m., on the day of their weekly half holiday, and a penalty of 25/- imposed. In the remaining case a letter of warning was sent.

In four out of the 3,130 shops inspected, it was found that the requirements as regards the weekly half-holiday were not being strictly complied with. Letters of warning were sent in each case.

In 178 shops it was found that the assistants weekly half holiday notice was not being exhibited or was not properly filled up. Letters of warning were sent in every case.

Section 1 (3) - Intervals for Meals.

Four complaints were received regarding alleged contraventions of the requirements as to meal intervals. In two cases, no cause for complaint was discovered, and in the remaining two cases the contraventions were of a trivial nature and letters of warning were sent.

In the course of making the routine inspections referred to, 8 irregularities in respect of the dinner interval and 13 in connection with the tea interval were discovered. In one case, a shopkeeper was fined 35/- for failing to give his assistant the prescribed dinner and tea intervals, and for employing this assistant, who was a "young" person, for more than 74 hours per week. In the remaining 19 cases the contraventions were of a trivial nature and letters of warning were sent. On subsequent inspections being made, it was found that the requirements of the Act were being strictly complied with.

No complaints were received regarding any assistant being employed for more than six hours without the prescribed interval, nor was any such contravention discovered in the course of routine inspection.

Section 2 (1) and (3) - Hours of Employment of Young Persons under the Age of 18 Years.

No complaints were received regarding alleged contraventions of this Section, which requires that young persons must not be employed more than 74 hours, including meal times, in one week. Four contraventions were, however, discovered in the course of routine inspection. In one case proceedings were instituted. This case has already been referred to. In the remaining three cases, the contraventions were of a technical nature, and after consultation with the Procurator Fiscal, it was decided after the hours of employment had been adjusted, to send the offenders letters of warning.

In 183 shops where "young" persons were being employed, it was found that the prescribed notice was not being exhibited. Letters of warning were sent.

Subsequent inquiries disclosed that in all these cases the warnings had been attended to.

Section 3 - Seats for Female Shop Assistants.

This Section requires that in all rooms of a shop where female assistants are employed in the serving of customers, the occupier of the shop shall provide seats behind the counter or in such other positions as may be suitable for the purpose, the seats to be in the proportion of not less than one seat to every three assistants.

One complaint was received regarding a contravention of this Section, and in seven other shops it was discovered that the requirements of the Section were not being strictly complied with. Letters of warning were sent and on subsequent visits it was found that proper seats had been provided.

Section/

Section 4 (1) and (3) - Half-Holiday Closing of Shops.

No complaints were received regarding alleged contraventions of this Section.

It is the practice of the Department to issue warning circulars to all new occupiers of "mixed" shops, and, during the year, 135 such circulars were issued.

Section 9 - Proceedings as to Trading elsewhere than in Shops.

No complaints were received regarding the selling of articles from vans after the prescribed closing hour.

Section 10 (1) - Conditions for Mixed Shops remaining open on Weekly Half-Holiday.

The attention of 55 shopkeepers was drawn to the fact that the notices required under this Section were not being exhibited. The Act requires that on the afternoon of the weekly half-holiday these notices must be exhibited both on the interior and on the exterior of the shop. In the majority of the cases referred to, only one notice was being exhibited. After warning, the notices required were in each case exhibited.

Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928.

As stated in my previous report, the inspection of shops which remain open for the sale of certain commodities after the closing hours prescribed in the various Half Holiday and Closing Orders, and in the Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928, is now undertaken by the Chief Constable. During the year, 81 prosecutions were instituted by the Police, and, in 78 cases convictions were obtained. Penalties ranging from 5/- to 60/- were imposed.

Hairdressers' and Barbers' Shops (Sunday Closing) Act, 1930.

No contravention of this Act was discovered during the year.

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

This Act, which regulates the hours of employment of persons under the age of eighteen years who are employed about the business of wholesale or retail shops or employed elsewhere in connection with wholesale or retail trade or business; and makes provision as to the arrangements in shops and warehouses for the health and comfort of workers; and for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid; came into operation on 30th December, 1934.

Early in December, a summary of the Act was sent to every retail and wholesale shopkeeper in the City, and immediately after the Act came into operation all shops were visited by my staff and full information given regarding the various requirements. The shops are now in course of being revisited in order to see that these requirements are being complied with.

The Act, in addition to containing provisions affecting the conditions of employment of all persons employed about the business of shops (wholesale or retail) who are under the age of 18 years, also contains provisions affecting all shop assistants, irrespective of age, in respect of the arrangements for the health and comfort of shop workers.

These arrangements include:-

(a) Suitable and sufficient means of Ventilation;
(b) Suitable and sufficient Temperature;
(c) Suitable and sufficient Sanitary Conveniences;
(d) Suitable and sufficient means of Lighting;
(e) Suitable and sufficient Washing Facilities;
(f) Suitable and sufficient Facilities for the taking of meals (where this is done in shop).

The local authority is given power to issue a Certificate of exemption as regards (c) and (e) in those cases where because of restricted accommodation or other special circumstances this is reasonable.

EXTERMINATION OF RATS.

The agreement entered into in 1917 between a number of citizens - mainly the proprietors of food warehouses and similar premises - under which the services of the two Corporation ratcatchers were made available to the contributors to the scheme, has, since August 1931, been carried on direct by the Town Council. The number of contributors at the end of 1934, was 41, being one more than in the previous year. The number of visits paid to their premises during the year was 2,239, as compared with 2,973 in the previous year.

The services of the ratcatchers were also made available, on request, for 156 citizens' premises which were found to be infested with rats, on payment of the charges fixed by the Committee in charge of the Scheme. The number of similar premises dealt with in the previous year was 130.

The ratcatchers periodically visit all open places, such as rubbish tips, railway embankments, burns, etc., and also all premises belonging to the Town Council which are known to be infested with rats.

Undernoted are particulars regarding the number of poisoned baits laid during the year:-

	Contributors' Premises.	Non-Contributors' Premises.	Town Council Premises.	Total.
Number of pieces of Poison Feed laid, ...	59,054	45,325	25,902	130,281
Number of pieces of Poison Feed eaten, ...	10,952	9,076	7,089	27,117
Liquid Poison Laid, ...	$2\frac{1}{4}$ pints.	2 pints.	-	$4\frac{1}{4}$ pts.
Liquid Poison Consumed,	$\frac{3}{4}$ pint.	-	-	$\frac{3}{4}$ pt.
Number of pieces of Dry Poison Feed (mice) laid,	170	51	22	243
Number of pieces of Dry Poison Feed (mice) eaten,	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$14\frac{1}{2}$

Following upon a suggestion made by the Department of Agriculture for Scotland, a "Rat Week" was, as in previous years, held during the week commencing 2nd April. The only poison sold was red squill, which is non-injurious to human beings and domestic animals. Each purchaser was supplied with a set of instructions giving full information as to how the poison was to be used, and was also supplied with a stamped postcard, on which he was asked to give particulars as to the results obtained. It was recommended that baits should be laid at least three times. Between 2,000 and 3,000 leaflets, inviting the occupiers of all rat-infested premises to take part in the campaign, were distributed. Advertisements were also inserted in the Local Press. During "Rat Week" the Department's ratcatchers were solely employed in laying poisoned baits in rubbish tips, burns, sewers, and other public places. Mice poison, in the form of red squill "safe" biscuits, was sold. These biscuits, like red squill, are harmless to human beings and domestic animals. Nine sales were made - 8 to City purchasers and 1 to a country purchaser. The biscuits were made up in packets of 20 and 40, the sales being 5 and 4 respectively. Unfortunately, none of the purchasers returned the post cards.

As a supplement to the work done by the Department in connection with the extermination of rats, red squill is continuously on sale in the Public Health Office.

Undernoted are particulars as to the quantities of poison sold during "Rat Week" and also during the remainder of the year.

/

	RAT WEEK.			DURING REMAINDER OF YEAR.		
	City Purchasers.	Country Purchasers.	Total.	City Purchasers.	Country Purchasers.	Total.
5 oz. bottles	34	25	59	179	49	228
10 oz. bottles	18	13	31	86	39	125
25 oz. bottles	7	6	13	46	8	54
Totals, ...	59	44	103	311	96	407

The quantity of poison sold during "Rat Week" was considerably less than in the corresponding week in the previous year, the number of City purchasers being 59, and of country purchasers, 44, as compared with 88 and 68 respectively. There was, however, a slight increase in the quantity sold in the Public Health Office during the remainder of the year, the number of individual purchasers being 407, as compared with 393 in the previous year, and 379 in 1932.

The number of packets of red squill "safe" biscuits sold during the remainder of the year to City purchasers was 31 packets of 20 biscuits and 15 packets of 40 biscuits. No sales were made to country purchasers.

Undernoted is a summary of the information contained in the post cards:-

RAT WEEK - 2nd to 7th April.

CITY PURCHASERS.							
Number of Post Cards.		First Occasion.		Second Occasion.		Third Occasion.	
Issued.	Returned.	Laid	Missing	Laid	Missing	Laid	Missing
67	18	553	292	433	174	354	122
Percentage of Baits missing		53 per cent.		40 per cent.		34 per cent.	

No. of baits laid by ratcatchers in public places 9,188
No. of such baits taken away 3,507
Percentage taken away ... ... 38 per cent.

COUNTRY PURCHASERS.							
Number of Post Cards.		First Occasion.		Second Occasion.		Third Occasion.	
Issued.	Returned.	Laid	Missing	Laid	Missing	Laid	Missing
45	3	124	114	108	83	76	48
Percentage of Baits missing		92 per cent.		77 per cent.		63 per cent.	

Office Sales during remainder of Year.

CITY PURCHASERS.							
Number of Post Cards.		First Occasion.		Second Occasion.		Third Occasion.	
Issued.	Returned.	Laid	Missing	Laid	Missing	Laid	Missing
311	29	823	599	596	329	390	141
Percentage of Baits missing		73 per cent.		55 per cent.		36 per cent.	

COUNTRY PURCHASERS.							
Number of Post Cards.		First Occasion.		Second Occasion.		Third Occasion.	
Issued.	Returned.	Laid	Missing	Laid	Missing	Laid	Missing
96	7	214	129	192	125	175	139
Percentage of Baits missing		60 per cent.		65 per cent.		79 per cent.	

As part of their routine duty, all the District Inspectors keep a look-out for rat-infested premises, and, when such are found and sufficient steps are not being taken to exterminate the rats, a notice is served under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, upon either the occupier or owner. The number of such notices served during the past year was 98. The corresponding number in each of the five preceding years was, respectively, 82 in 1933, 76 in 1932, 50 in 1931, 82 in 1930, and 81 in 1929.

There is no doubt that the continuous work which has been carried on in the City during the past sixteen years in connection with the extermination of rats is having good effect. Nevertheless, it is necessary in certain premises, on account of the difficulty in making such premises rat-proof, to carry on ceaselessly the work of extermination. Whenever possible, every effort is made to prevent re-infestation.

Valuable assistance continues to be rendered by the City Engineer's Department in raising the pavements and closing up the rat runs.

The poisons used by the ratcatchers are liquid red squill and arsenic - the use of the latter being restricted to places where human beings and domestic animals cannot obtain access. Towards the end of the year a "Cyanogas" Foot Duster was procured, and has proved very effective in exterminating rats in refuse dumps, vacant feus, etc. The gas is released by the moisture in the atmosphere - the residue being entirely non-poisonous. One of these Dusters is used periodically by the Cleansing Department in the refuse dumps belonging to them.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES AND HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

At the end of 1934 there were only two common lodging-houses in the City, viz., the Sailors' Home and the Home for Deep Sea Fishermen. Thirteen day visits and 1 night visit were made.

The number of houses let in lodgings on the register at the end of the year was 22. This number includes three houses which were formerly registered as common lodging houses, but which, on account of the charge per night having been, in 1920, increased beyond the sum of 6d., were transferred to the register of houses let in lodgings.

The number of day visits was 315, and night visits 184. The houses were kept in good repair and in a cleanly condition. Particular attention is paid to the cleanliness of the bedding.

The Corporation Lodging House continues to be maintained in a satisfactory condition. The number of lodgers ranged from 137 to 227.

Details of the work done are given in Appendix II. (I).

SANITARY CONDITION OF THEATRES, MUSIC HALLS, CINEMAS, &C.

Following upon the circular letter from the Scottish Board of Health, dated 6th December, 1920, all the places of public entertainment were periodically visited during the year. The number of licensed places of amusement is 55, and the number of visits paid was 149.

Details of the work done are given in Appendix II. (K).

BILLIARD SALOONS.

Acting on the instructions of the Magistrates, all the Billiard Saloons (21), in the City were inspected, and any cleaning or repairs carried out before the licences were renewed. The number of inspections was 48.

Details of the work done are given in Appendix II. (L).

PORT SANITARY INSPECTION.

In accordance with the Scheme of Port Sanitary Administration prepared by the Local Authority and approved by the Department of Health for Scotland, 283 vessels - 251 foreign and 32 British - were inspected during the year. Of these, 4 were found to be unsatisfactory.

Careful inquiry is made regarding the presence of rats. Preventive measures were taken on board all vessels arriving from plague suspected ports. These consisted of the provision of rat-guards for all mooring ropes and hawsers to prevent the escape of rats on shore, and the taking of destructive measures on board. Specimens of rats secured were submitted for bacteriological examination, and in all cases negative results were obtained.

Undernoted are particulars as to the vessels visited:-

	Number Visited.	Found Satisfactory.	Found Unsatisfactory.	Number of Notices Issued.
Foreign: -				
Steamers	232	230	2	2
Motor	18	18	-	-
Sailing	-	-	-	-
Fishing	1	1	-	-
Total Foreign	251	249	2	2
Coastwise: -				
Steamers	26	26	-	-
Motor	1	1	-	-
Sailing	-	-	-	-
Fishing	5	3	2	2
Total Coastwise	32	30	2	2
Total Foreign and Coastwise	283	279	4	4

Nuisances and Defects Discovered.

Forecastles, Rooms, &c.

Port-lights defective	3	Bedding dirty	1
Accumulation of refuse	1	Woodwork of bunks dirty	1
Vermin infestation	3		

W.Cs., Wash-houses, &c.

Seats or basins dirty 1

PORT SANITARY REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND) 1933.

These Regulations require, inter alia, that on the arrival of a ship from a foreign port, the medical officer of health or a duly authorised officer of the local authority acting on his behalf shall require the master to produce a valid deratisation certificate or a valid deratisation exemption certificate.

A "valid" certificate means a certificate issued under these Regulations or at an approved foreign port which has not been current for more than six months or in the case of a ship proceeding to her home port more than seven months from the date of the last inspection.

Undernoted/

Undernoted are particulars of the work done:-

No. of ships inspected	149
No. of visits made	256
No. of Deratisation certificates produced	24
No. of Deratisation Exemption certificates produced ...	96
No. of ships having no certificate	1
No. of ships where it was found that certificate had expired	12
No. of Deratisation certificates issued	3
No. of Deratisation Exemption certificates issued	13

In all cases where no valid certificate was produced, the Captain was informed that it would be necessary to obtain a certificate without delay; and in all cases where the vessel was going to another port in Great Britain, the Public Health Authorities were communicated with.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

There were in all 3,099 cases of infectious disease removed to or treated in the various hospitals, and 106 cases were removed to the Reception House. The number of cases of infectious disease supervised at home was 1,638. There were 2,121 cases of scarlet fever, 719 of diphtheria, 601 of pneumonia (including 8 cases of influenzal pneumonia), 436 of whooping cough, 158 of tuberculosis, (106 pulmonary and 52 non-pulmonary), 149 of erysipelas, 112 of puerperal pyrexia (including 90 of puerperal sepsis), 106 of chicken pox, 101 of ophthalmia neonatorum, 72 of measles, 66 of dysentery, 23 of infective jaundice, 12 of German measles, 7 of typhoid and para-typhoid, 3 of epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, 2 of malaria, 1 of acute poliomyelitis, and 1 of epidemic encephalitis.

The usual notices were in every case served under Section 50 (2) and Section 53 (2) of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.

There were 6,381 intimations made to school teachers, 3,661 houses and 3,927 sets of clothing and bedding disinfected and 197 chaff beds destroyed.

INTERMENTS.

Applications were received in 35 cases, under Section 69 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, to bury unclaimed bodies or the bodies of persons whose relatives were unable to do so, being 5 more than in the previous year. Two of the applications were subsequently withdrawn and the interments carried out by relatives.

Thirty-three of the applications were granted, at a cost to the Department of £63:13/- of which £10:9:11 was refunded by relatives and others.

The ages of the interred were:- 15 under one year of age; 4 between one and twelve years of age; and 14 from twelve years of age and upwards.

Twenty-one of the interments were carried out in Grove Cemetery; 11 in Trinity Cemetery; and 1 in Nigg Churchyard.

PROSECUTIONS.

Particulars as to the prosecutions instituted by the Department in the course of the year will be found in Appendix V.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J A M E S C U M M I N G,

SANITARY INSPECTOR.

APPENDIX I.

STATEMENT OF PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND OTHER ACTS DURING 1934.

	Number.
Assistant Sanitary Inspectors employed, ...	12

I. - Nuisances.

Complaints received, ...	4,107
Intimations under Section 19, ...	5,316
Notices served under Section 20, ...	248
Cases in which Legal Proceedings were taken, ...	2
Cases in which Legal Proceedings were successful, ...	2

II. - Factories and Workshops (Including Bakehouses).

Inspections, ...	2,537
Notices served, ...	377
Cases in which Legal Proceedings were taken, ...	0

III. - Tents and Vans.

Inspections, ...	267

IV. - Underground Dwellings.

Reported to Local Authority, ...	0
Notices to owners (Section 74), ...	0

V. - Common Lodging Houses.

On Register at 31st December, 1934, ...	2
* Common Lodging-Houses belonging to the Local Authority,	1
Inspections between 8 a.m. and 10 p.m., ...	13
Inspections between 10 p.m. and 8 a.m., ...	1
Intimations of Irregularities sent to Keepers, ...	0
Cases of Infectious Disease reported to Medical Officer, (Section 97), ...	0
Unregistered Premises dealt with, ...	0
Cases in which Legal Proceedings were taken (Breaches of Byelaws, &c.), ...	0

* Meantime registered as a "House Let in Lodgings."

VI. - Houses Let in Lodgings.

On Register at 31st December, 1934, ...	22
Inspections between 8 a.m. and 10 p.m., ...	315
Inspections between 10 p.m. and 8 a.m., ...	184
Cases in which Legal Proceedings were taken, ...	0

VII. - Infectious Diseases.

Visits of Inquiry, &c., ...	11,634
Patients removed to Hospital, ...	3,099
Persons removed to House of Reception, ...	106
Notices served under Section 50 (2), ...	2,595
Notices served under Section 53 (2), ...	2,595
Intimations to Education Authorities, Teachers, &c., ...	6,381

Houses/

	Number.
Houses and Premises disinfected, ...	3,661
Sets of Clothing, Bedding, &c. disinfected or destroyed, .	3,927
Cases in which Legal Proceedings were taken, ...	0

VIII. - Burials.

Burials undertaken in terms of Section 69, ...	33

IX. - Slaughter-Houses and Offensive Trades.

Applications under Section 32 for sanction to establish, .	0
Applications granted, ...	0
Applications under Section 33 for Licence or Renewal of Licence,	5
Applications granted, ...	5
Public Slaughter-Houses (if any) belonging to Local Authority,	0
Private Slaughter-Houses, ...	4
Unlicensed Slaughter-Houses dealt with, ...	0
Inspections of Slaughter-Houses, ...	2,940
Inspections of other Offensive Businesses, ...	2,367
Number of such other Offensive Businesses at 31st Decr.1934,	36
Cases in which Legal Proceedings were taken (Breaches of Byelaws, &c.), ...	0

X. - Unsound Food.

Inspections under Section 43,	(a) Meat, ...	0
	(b) Other Foods, ...	3,782
Seizures of Unsound Food,	(a) Meat, ...	0
	(b) Other Foods, ...	136
Animals or Carcases or Articles of Food destroyed with Owner's Consent by or at the instance of the Sanitary Inspector,		136
Cases in which Owners of Unsound Food were prosecuted, ...		0
Convictions in connection with above cases, ...		0

XI. - Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act.

Samples procured for Analysis, ...	1,446
Certified to be Genuine, ...	1,292
Certified to be Adulterated, ...	154
Cases in which Legal Proceedings were taken, ...	18
Cases in which Legal Proceedings were successful, ...	18

XII. - Rag Flock Act, 1911.

Samples procured for Analysis, ...	23
Certified to conform to standard, ...	20
Certified not to conform to standard, ...	3
Cases in which Legal Proceedings were taken, ...	3

XIII. - Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act.

Samples procured for Analysis, ...	21
Certified correct, ...	21
Certified deficient, ...	0

XIV. - Bye-Laws.

Inspections in carrying out Bye-Laws relating to -

(a) Pigstyes, ...	49
(b) Dairies & Milkshops, ...	1,608

APPENDIX II.

DETAILS OF WORK DONE DURING YEAR.

A - Drainage.

Defective drains made good, ...	15
Drains properly ventilated, ...	9
Additional water-closets fitted up, ...	8
Workmens' privies reconstructed, ...	51
Wash-houses provided, ...	12
Defective water-closets replaced, ...	13
Defective water-closets repaired, ...	43
Soil-pipes of water-closets renewed or repaired, ...	26
Ventilation pipes renewed or repaired, ...	4
Water-closet cisterns repaired, ...	132
Overflow pipes from cisterns repaired, ...	7
Pulls for cisterns provided, ...	10
Defective flushpipes repaired, ...	43
Basins of water-closets replaced or repaired, ...	21
Additional sinks provided, ...	16
Additional water supplies provided for water-closets, ...	5
Defective sinks replaced or repaired, ...	22
Water supply pipes repaired, ...	44
Water taps repaired, ...	10
Baths repaired, ...	2
Defective wash-hand basins replaced, ...	3
Waste or rain-water pipes replaced or repaired, ...	99
Defective grid traps replaced, ...	15
New gratings provided for grid traps, ...	18
Eaves gutters renewed or repaired, ...	127
Defective inspection covers renewed, ...	20
Choked drains and pipes cleared out, ...	747
Choked water-closets cleared out, ...	49
Drains flushed, ...	10

B - Structural Defects, &c.

Accumulations of ashes, filth, and other rubbish removed,	153
Accumulations of stagnant water removed, ...	16
Accumulations of manure removed, ...	5
Bleachgreens re-surfaced, ...	4
Courts repaired, ...	47
Passages repaired, ...	25
Overcrowding abated, ...	42
Improved window ventilation for dwelling apartments, ...	7
Improved window ventilation for W.C. apartment, ...	1
Broken sashcords renewed, ...	70
Broken quadrants renewed or repaired, ...	5
Sash fasteners repaired or renewed, ...	10
Rollers for blinds provided, ...	4
Windows of dwelling apartments reglazed or repaired, ...	146
Roof-lights of dwelling apartments reglazed or repaired,.	4
Windows or roof-lights of lobbies or staircases reglazed or repaired, ...	68
Windows or roof-lights of water-closets reglazed, ...	68
Windows or roof-lights of wash-houses reglazed, ...	81
Walls of dwelling-houses repaired, ...	27
Walls of dwelling-houses re-harled or repointed, ...	15
Window rybats re-pointed, ...	33
Damp dwelling-houses remedied, ...	87
Sub-floor ventilators provided, ...	13
Roof-coverings of dwelling-houses repaired, ...	140

Plaster/

Plaster on walls and ceilings of dwelling-houses repaired,	288
Plaster on walls and ceilings of lobbies and staircases repaired, ...	665
Plaster on walls and ceilings of pends and passages repaired, ...	39
Plaster on walls and ceilings of water-closets repaired,.	254
Plaster on walls and ceilings of wash-houses repaired, ..	134
Plaster on walls and ceilings of drying-lofts repaired, .	8
Walls and ceilings of dwelling apartments whitewashed or repapered, ...	192
Walls and ceilings of lobbies and staircases whitewashed or otherwise cleaned, ...	1,517
Walls and ceilings of passages whitewashed, ...	385
Walls and ceilings of private pends limewashed, ...	40
Walls and ceilings of water-closets whitewashed, ...	3,242
Walls and ceilings of wash-houses whitewashed, ...	1,778
Walls and ceilings of drying-lofts whitewashed, ...	45
Floors of dwelling apartments repaired, ...	46
Floors of drying-lofts repaired, ...	3
Floors of lobbies, landings, and stair-steps repaired, ..	151

Wash-houses repaired -

Roofs, ...	134
Walls, ...	27
Floors, ...	39
Doors, ...	28
Tubs, ...	45
Gantries, ...	12
Brickwork of boilers, ...	92
Furnaces,...	45
Boilers repaired or renewed,..	25
Boiler lids repaired or renewed, ...	26
Flues, ...	32
Windows, ...	28

Water-closet apartments repaired -

Roofs, ...	121
Walls, ...	39
Floors, ...	8
Doors, ...	51
Seats, ...	93
Windows, ...	16

Cellars repaired -

Roofs, ...	260
Walls, ...	64
Doors, ...	135

Locks for water-closet apartments provided or repaired, .	27
Woodwork around sinks renewed or repaired, ...	60
Defective chimneys repaired, ...	34
Grates and fire-places repaired, ...	72
Doors of dwelling-houses repaired or renewed, ...	47
Door furniture renewed or repaired, ...	62
Mantel shelves repaired, ...	14
Gas brackets renewed or repaired, ...	12
Back gates repaired, ...	6
Woodwork of cupboards repaired, ...	5
Stair handrails or balustrades repaired or renewed, ...	39
Linoleum coverings of lobbies, stairsteps, &c. repaired or renewed, ...	9

Clothes/

Clothes poles renewed or repaired, ...	22
Boundary walls repaired, ...	12
Palings repaired, ...	27
Back courts and areas cleaned, ...	15
Passages cleaned, ...	11
Entrance lobbies, stairsteps, and landings cleaned, ...	29
Floors, seats, and basins of water-closets cleaned, ...	45
Floors of wash-houses cleaned, ...	3
Floors of drying-lofts cleaned, ...	8
Floors of dwelling apartments cleaned,.	229
Dwelling apartments in which articles of furniture were cleaned, ...	216
Sets of bed and body clothing cleaned,.	209
Nuisances causedby domestic animals abated, ...	57
Offensive smells in dwelling apartments abated, ...	18
Houses cleared of bugs, ...	201

C - Smoke Abatement.

(a) Factories, &c. -

Number of observations made, ...	89
Number of cases where notices were served or warnings given, ...	11
Number of prosecutions, ...	0

(b) Steam Wagons -

Number of observations made, ...	525
Number of cases where warnings were given, ...	0
Number of prosecutions, ...	0

(c) Railway Engines -

Number of observations made, ...	52
Number of cases where warnings were given, ...	0
Number of prosecutions, ...	0

D - Pig-Styes.

Walls and ceilings of pig-styes limewashed, ...	100
Walls and ceilings of boiling-houses limewashed, ...	6
Roof of pig-sty repaired, ...	1
Floor of pig-sty repaired, ...	1
Partition wall repaired, ...	1
Feeding troughs repaired or renewed, ...	7
Accumulations of manure removed, ...	1

E - Workshops.

On register at beginning of year, ...	703
Added during year, ...	26
Closed during year, ...	36
Converted into factories, ...	13
On register at end of year, ...	680
Number of visits paid, ...	1,726
Walls and ceilings of workshops limewashed or otherwise cleaned, ...	77
Walls and ceilings of water-closets limewashed or otherwise cleaned,.	22
Basins of water-closets cleaned, ...	11
Floors of water-closets cleaned, ...	13
Seats of water-closets cleaned, ...	9
Window cleaned, ...	1

Floors/

Floors of staircases or passages cleaned, ...	8
Defective floors repaired, ...	2
Offal stances cleaned, ...	10
Additional W.Cs. provided, ...	3
Seats of water-closet repaired, ...	4
Doors of water-closet repaired, ...	4
Defective water-closets repaired, ...	5
Waste water channels repaired, ...	2
Choked drains or pipes cleared out, ...	18
Defective gas fittings or pipes repaired, ...	5
Courtyards cleaned,..	11
Accumulations of rubbish removed, ...	9
Accumulations of manure removed, ...	6
Other complaints removed, ...	5

F - Bakehouses.

On register at beginning of year, ...	80
Added during year, ...	2
Closed during year, ...	4
On register at end of year, ...	78
Number of visits paid, ...	266
Bakehouses limewashed, ...	32
Glazed walls cleaned, ...	3
Pastry rooms limewashed, ...	3
Stores or cellars limewashed, ...	20
Water-closets limewashed, ...	20
Passages and staircases limewashed, ...	2
Cloakrooms limewashed, ...	9
Floors of bakehouses cleaned, ...	19
Floors of stores cleaned, ...	7
Floors of pastry rooms cleaned, ...	2
Stairsteps and passages &c. cleaned, ...	2
Floors of water-closets cleaned, ...	3
Basins of water-closets cleaned, ...	7
Seats of water-closets cleaned, ...	3
Windows cleaned, ...	8
Sinks or wash-hand basins cleaned, ...	7
Ovens and hot-plates cleaned, ...	5
Baking Machines cleaned, ...	9
Steam presses cleaned, ...	15
Bakehouse tables cleaned, ...	14
Baking utensils cleaned, ...	4
Fittings cleaned, ...	16
Woodwork of doors cleaned, ...	15
Floors of bakehouses repaired, ...	4
Cords provided for windows and roof-lights, ...	2
Plaster on walls and ceilings of bakehouses repaired, ...	6
Windows repaired or reglazed, ...	7
Accumulations of rubbish and manure removed, ...	5
Covers provided for food receptacles, ...	8
Premises cleared of beetles, ...	2
Premises cleared of rats, ...	1

G - Milkshops.

Walls of milkshops cleaned, ...	60
Ceilings of milkshops cleaned, ...	49
Walls of back rooms cleaned, ...	44
Ceilings of back rooms cleaned, ...	39
Walls and ceilings of W.Cs. whitewashed, ...	3
Walls of cellars whitewashed, ...	3
Stores cleaned and tidied, ...	3
Shelves, counters and other fittings cleaned, ...	11

Milk/

Milk and ice cream vessels cleaned, ...	11
Ice cream freezers repaired, ...	2
Stairsteps cleaned, ...	1
W.C. basin cleaned, ...	1
Floors cleaned, ...	21
Window cleaned, ...	1
General cleanliness improved, ...	44
Floor coverings renewed or repaired, ...	22
Floors repaired, ...	10
Door repaired, ...	1
Plaster repaired, ...	6
Covers for milk vessels repaired, ...	4
Warnings given regarding covers not being used for ice cream vessels, ...	18
Warning given regarding cover not being used for milk vessel, ...	1
..Warnings given re storing custard in cellar, ...	2
Warning given re storing custard in fish and chip shop, .	1
Warnings given re bottles being opened in shops which do not comply with dairy byelaws, ...	3
Windows reglazed or repaired, ...	19
Accumulations of rubbish removed, ...	3
Porcelain sinks fitted up in place of iron sinks, ...	2
Additional sinks fitted up, ...	3
Woodwork around sinks repaired, ...	2
Gas cooker cleaned, ...	1
Wastepipes cleared or repaired, ...	13
Drain inspection cover renewed, ...	1
Shops from which unsuitable articles were removed, ...	4
Milk being bottled in unsuitable premises, ...	4
Nuisance caused by domestic animals abated, ...	4
Rat infestation nuisance abated, ...	2
Labels provided for skimmed milk vessels, ...	2
Clothing being washed in ice cream shops, ...	3
Doors communicating with living rooms closed, ...	4
Doors communicating with tenement lobbies closed, ...	7
Door between ice cream shop and fish and chip shop closed,	1
Applications to manufacture ice cream refused, ...	5
Applications to sell ice cream refused, ...	9
Other complaints removed, ...	11

H-- Foodshops.

Walls and ceilings of shops cleaned, ...	113
Walls and ceilings of back rooms cleaned, ...	147
Walls and ceilings of stores cleaned, ...	31
Walls and ceilings of cloakrooms cleaned, ...	4
Walls and ceilings of staircases cleaned, ...	6
Walls and ceilings of cellars cleaned, ...	57
Walls and ceilings of water-closets cleaned, ...	44
Walls and ceilings of urinals cleaned, ...	8
Floors of shops cleaned, ...	22
Floors of cellars cleaned, ...	7
Floors, seats and basins of water-closets cleaned, ...	15
Fittings cleaned, ...	17
Fittings repaired, ...	6
Plaster on walls and ceilings repaired, ...	26
Counters repaired, ...	2
Floors repaired, ...	26
Stairsteps repaired, ...	3
Floor coverings repaired or renewed, ...	51
Woodwork around sinks repaired, ...	10
Windows of shops reglazed or repaired, ...	8
Broken sashcords renewed, ...	3
Urinal repaired, ...	1

Cistern/

Cistern of W.C. repaired, ...	1
Waste pipes repaired, ...	3
Wash-hand basin replaced, ...	1
Accumulations of rubbish removed, ...	11
Seats of W.Cs. repaired, ...	2
Fittings repaired, ...	6
Other complaints removed, ...	2

I - Common Lodging Houses & Houses Let in Lodgings.

Walls and ceilings of rooms cleaned, ...	65
Walls and ceilings of passages and staircases whitewashed,	7
Walls and ceilings of W.C. apartments cleaned, ...	13
Walls and ceiling of bathroom cleaned, ...	1
Floors cleaned, ...	10
Stairsteps cleaned, ...	1
Windows cleaned, ...	8
Wash-houses cleaned, ...	5
Sinks cleaned, ...	2
Plaster on walls and ceilings repaired, ...	11
Windows reglazed or repaired, ...	16
Floors renewed, ...	4
Sashcords renewed, ...	1
Chairs repaired, ...	4
Door furniture repaired, ...	4
Grates and fireplaces renewed or repaired, ...	4
Electric switches repaired, ...	2
Gas pipes and fittings repaired, ...	3
Washtubs repaired, ...	1
Drain cleared out, ...	1
Accumulation of rubbish removed, ...	1
Verminous bedding disinfected, ...	31
Unsatisfactory bedding and bedclothing replaced, ...	32
Defective bedsteads repaired, ...	3
Verminous persons cleansed, ...	17
General cleanliness improved, ...	2
Rat infestation nuisance abated, ...	1
Nuisance caused by domestic animals abated, ...	1
Smoky chimneys remedied, ...	2
Rooms cleared of bugs, ...	3
Roof coverings repaired, ...	3
External woodwork repainted, ...	1
Building repointed, ...	1
Other complaints removed, ...	5

K - Places of Public Amusement.

Number of inspections, ...	149
Sashcords for windows renewed, ...	6
Cords for ventilators renewed, ...	4
Windows repaired or reglazed, ...	3
Premises in which seats were cleaned, ...	14
Premises in which seats were repaired, ...	4
Walls of halls cleaned, ...	16
Walls and ceilings of operating rooms cleaned, ...	5
Walls of heating chambers cleaned, ...	4
Walls and ceilings of dressing-rooms cleaned, ...	23
Walls and ceilings of staircases and passages cleaned, ..	21
Walls and ceilings of water-closets cleaned, ...	40
Walls and ceilings of urinals cleaned, ...	8
Urinal stalls cleaned, ...	2
Floors of halls cleaned, ...	3
Floors of ante-rooms cleaned, ...	3
Floor coverings renewed or repaired, ...	9

Floors,/

Floors, seats and basins of W.Cs. cleaned, ...	5
Water-closet seats repaired or renewed, ...	6
Wash-hand basin renewed, ...	1
Plaster on walls and ceilings repaired, ...	3
Accumulations of rubbish removed, ...	2
Other complaints removed, ...	2

L - Billiard Saloons.

Number of inspections, ...	48
Walls and ceilings of billiard rooms cleaned, ...	13
Walls and ceilings of stairs and passage cleaned, ...	2
Walls and ceilings of W.Cs. cleaned, ...	9
Walls and ceilings of urinals cleaned, ...	2
Urinal stalls cleaned, ...	2
Floors of billiard rooms cleaned, ...	4
Floors of W.Cs. cleaned, ...	6
Premises in which seats were repaired, ...	1
Premises in which seats were cleaned, ...	3
Floor coverings renewed or repaired, ...	4
W.C. basin renewed, ...	1
W.C. seats repaired or renewed, ...	2
Windows repaired or reglazed, ...	3
Sashcords renewed, ...	1

APPENDIX III.

INSPECTIONS OF FOOD.

Number and Place of Inspections of Food during Year 1934.

Fish Market, ...	321	Wholesale Warehouses, ...	158
Shipping Sheds, ...	156	Fleshers' Shops, ...	42
Fish-curing Premises, ..	414	New Market Hall, ...	251
Slaughter-houses, ...	2,940	Street Markets, ...	138
Meat Marts,.	1,762	Other Premises, ...	2,129
Provision Curing Works,	148		
Grocers' Shops, ...	25	Total, ..	8,486

Unsound Food Seized or Destroyed During Year 1934.

Weight in Lbs.

	No. of Seizures.	Beef.*	Veal.*	Mutton.*	Pork.*	Offal.	Poultry and Game.	Tinned Foods.	Fruit and Vegetables.	Ham.	Fish.
Jany., ...	114	30,245	-	354	319	251	90	337	-	-	-
Feby., ...	101	26,373	28	449	549	236	-	878	-	-	500
March, ...	89	17,471	-	484	583	271	-	1,006	-	-	-
April, ...	102	25,663	224	506	228	271	20	1,135	-	-	-
May, ...	104	19,263	-	434	470	202	118	909	-	-	-
June, ...	101	21,212	94	691	306	292	33	1,369	-	-	-
July, ...	85	15,228	-	501	519	418	-	783	-	-	7,728
Augt., ...	128	16,478	-	664	1,318	512	30	1,577	480	6	100
Septr., ...	95	15,284	56	798	646	144	-	1,041	-	-	-
Octr., ...	119	21,638	-	448	804	256	628	1,111	-	-	1,232
Novr., ...	128	18,841	-	547	918	487	-	284	-	-	-
Decr., ...	97	28,886	-	152	811	131	-	651	-	-	-
Total, .	1,263	256,582	402	6,028	7,471	3,471	919	11,081	480	6	9,560

* Including offal where forming only part of seizure.

Food Inspections - Summary for Years 1925 to 1934.

	1925.	1926	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Number of Inspections,	10,645	9,877	10,018	10,230	9,909	9,155	8,922	8,858	8,741	8,486
Number of Seizures,	1,552	1,329	1,295	1,237	1,135	1,386	1,333	1,306	1,125	1,263
Weight of Food Seized (Tons), ...	155	139	134	151	151	151	150	147	121	132
Number of Cases dealt with by Magistrates,	...	...	...	*2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legal Proceedings instituted, ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fines Imposed, ...	...	...	...	£25	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Proceedings instituted by the Meat Inspector.

APPENDIX IV.

LIST OF REGISTERED WORKSHOPS IN ABERDEEN AT 31st DECEMBER, 1934, WITH NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.

Description of Workshop.	Number.	No. of Male Employees.	No. of Female Employees.
Bakers, ...	30	42	28
Basketmakers, ...	2	11	-
Blacksmiths, ...	14	22	-
Blindmakers, ...	2	2	-
Bootmakers, ...	8	5	-
Bottlers, ...	2	5	1
Cartwrights, ...	1	1	-
Carvers, ...	1	-	-
Confectioners, ...	8	1	2
Concrete Slab Maker, ...	1	2	-
Coopers, ...	4	5	-
Corset Maker, ...	1	-	-
Cycle Repairers, ...	12	13	-
Dentists (Mechanical), ...	2	3	-
Embroiderer, ...	1	-	2
Engravers, ...	5	3	-
Firelighter Manufacturer, ...	1	3	-
Fishcurers, ...	72	200	264
Fishdriers, ...	1	-	-
Fishing Net Makers, ...	4	19	56
Fish Packers, ...	113	274	177
Fish Box Washers, ...	14	35	-
Fishing Tackle Makers, ...	2	3	30
Florist, ...	1	-	7
Furniture, Makers of	29	90	45
Furriers, ...	3	-	6
Gold Paint Manufacturer, ...	1	1	1
Golf Club Repairer, ...	1	1	-
Gut or Tripe Cleaners, ...	2	16	33
Health Salt Manufacturer, ...	1	-	1
India Rubber Merchant, ...	1	1	-
Jam Makers, ...	2	-	4
Japanners, ...	2	2	-
Joiners, ...	11	7	-
Laundries, ...	3	-	-
Milliners, ...	25	-	53
Motor Repairers, ...	17	22	-
Oil Manufacturer, ...	1	2	-
Optician, ...	1	1	-
Onion Bunching, ...	4	5	-
Painters, (including Glass Stainers),	35	300	2
Paper Bag Maker, ...	2	-	6
Photographers, ...	14	6	27
Picture Frame Makers, ...	6	11	2
Plaster Casters and Tile Fixers, ...	4	5	-
Plumbers, ...	40	113	-
Rag and Metal Merchants, ...	12	19	13
Riggers, ...	2	7	-
Sack Repairer, ...	1	3	1
Saddlers, ...	8	11	5
Sailmakers, ...	2	3	1
Saw Trimmers, ...	2	5	-
Scale Repairers, ...	2	7	-
Sheet Metal Workers, ...	2	-	-
Shirt Maker, ...	1	-	4
Stonecutters, ...	4	12	-

Tailors,/

Description of Workshop.	Number.	No. of Male Employees.	No. of Female Employees.
Tailors, ...	90	95	96
Tinsmiths, ...	6	11	-
Typewriter Repairers, ...	2	4	-
Undertakers, ...	3	3	-
Watchmakers and Jewellers, ...	13	14	-
Waaring Apparel, Makers of	48	-	164
Wigmakers, ...	3	4	1
Wireworkers, ...	2	5	-
Totals, ...	710	1,435	1,032

APPENDIX V. - PROCEEDINGS FOR CONTRAVENTIONS OF STATUTES IN YEAR 1934.

Date.	Court.	Act.	Offence.	Penalty or Decision.
1934.				
Feby. 2	Police.	Aberdeen Police & Waterworks (Amendment) Act, 1867.	Failing to whitewash lobby, staircase, and other parts of property used in common.	Penalty 20/-.
" 15	Sheriff.	Food & Drugs (Adulteration)Act, 1928.	Selling mince containing 125 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.	Penalty 40/-.
" 16	Do.	Do.	Selling sausage meat containing 795 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.	Penalty 40/-. (Second Offence.)
" 19	Do.	Do.	Selling milk containing not more than 2.42 per cent.Fat.	Penalty 40/-.
Mar. 5	Police.	Rag Flock Acts, 1911 & 1928.	Supplying rag flock containing 218 parts per 100,000 of Chlorine (of Chlorides.)	Penalty 40/-.
" 8	Sheriff.	Food & Drugs (Adulteration)Act, 1928.	Selling sausages containing 606 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.	Penalty 45/- (Second Offence.)
" 8	Do.	Do.	Supplying milk containing not more than 2.90 per cent.Fat.	Penalty 30/-.
" 8	Do.	Do.	Selling milk containing not more than 2.89 per cent. Fat.	No proceedings taken as milk supplied was under standard.
" 15	Do.	Do.	Selling milk containing not more than 2.89 per cent. Fat.	Penalty 30/-.
" 22	Do.	Do.	Selling sausages containing 642 & 582 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.	Penalty 30/-.
" 28	Police.	Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.	Keeping dwelling room in a filthy and unwholesome condition.	Warrant granted for apprehension, and thereafter accused removed to Corporation Lodging House.
April 5	Sheriff.	Food & Drugs (Adulteration)Act, 1928.	Selling mince containing 72 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.	Penalty 20/-.
May 1	Do.	Do.	Selling milk containing not more than 2.84 per cent.Fat.	Penalty 30/-.
" 24	Do.	Do.	Selling milk containing not more than 2.76 per cent.Fat.	No proceedings taken.
June 15	Do.	Do.	Supplying milk containing not more than 2.82 per cent.Fat.	Penalty 30/-.
"/				

APPENDIX V. (CONTD.)

Date.	Court.	Act.	Offence.	Penalty or Decision.
1934.				
June 29.	Police.	Byelaws for the Cleansing of Common Stairs, &c.	Three tenants failing to sweep and wash the common stair leading from the first to the second floor.	Admonished and Dismissed.
July 24.	do.	Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897. Section 162.	Failing to allow the owner to disinfest a bug-infested house.	Admonished and Dismissed.
Augt.31.	Sheriff.	Food & Drugs (Adulteration)Act, 1928.	Selling milk containing not more than 1.70 per cent. Fat.	Penalty 30/-.
Sept.20.	do.	Do.	Selling milk containing not more than 2.80 per cent. Fat.	Penalty 20/-.
" 28.	do.	Do.	Selling sausages containing 581 and 541 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.	Penalty 30/-.
Oct. 4.	do.	Shops Act, 1912.	Employing two assistants after half past one o'clock in the afternoon of each week day.	Penalty 25/-.
" 29.	do.	Do.	Employing one assistant for more than seventy-four hours per week; after half past one o'clock in the afternoon of each week day; failing to give the said assistant the prescribed meal intervals, and to exhibit the necessary Notices.	Penalty 25/-.
Nov. 1.	do.	Food & Drugs (Adulteration)Act, 1928.	Selling milk containing not more than 8.09 per cent. Solids other than Fat.	No proceedings taken as sample procured on delivery was under standard.
" 1.	do.	Do.	Supplying milk containing not more than 8,07 per cent. Solids other than Fat.	No proceedings taken as sample procured at byre was under standard.
Dec. 13.	do.	Do.	Selling skimmed milk containing not more than 8.41 per cent. Solids other than Fat.	Penalty 30/-.
" 13.	Police.	Rag Flock Acts, 1911 & 1928.	Supplying rag flock containing 215 parts per 100,000 of Chlorine (of Chlorides.)	Penalty 40/-.
" 13.	do.	Do.	Supplying rag flock containing 47 parts per 100,000 of Chlorine (of Chlorides.)	Penalty 20/-.
" 24.	Sheriff.	Food & Drugs (Adulteration)Act, 1928.	Selling milk containing not more than 8.04 per cent. Solids other than Fat.	Penalty 45/-.
1935.				
Jany. 9	do.	Do.	Selling rum containing alcohol equal to 35.90 degrees under proof.	Penalty 40/-.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE, 81 PROSECUTIONS, FOLLOWING UPON INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY THE POLICE, WERE INSTITUTED.

CONVICTIONS WERE OBTAINED IN 78 CASES, THE PENALTIES RANGING FROM 5/- to 60/-.

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